Weather
Fine, hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87.6 and the minimum 68.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.1 and 67.8.

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PARTIES IN PEKING FOCUS ATTENTION ON NEW CABINET

Acting Premier Announces He Will Serve Ten Days Only

ANFUITES ACTIVE

Chou Shu-mo Who May Be Named Says Club Wants Three Seats

TSAO'S HAND SEEN

President Hsu Seems To Favor Ministry Along Non-Party Lines

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Peking, June 18.—The Premiership is still unsettled.

Acting Premier Announces He Will Serve 10 Days Only

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)
Peking, June 15.—Acting Premier Kung Hsin-chan attended yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet and informed his colleagues that he would act in his new capacity for ten days only and that if no permanent premier had been found to form a Cabinet by that time he would resign. It was, furthermore, his policy to leave the decision of all but routine matters entirely to the President.

The Cabinet then took up a draft set of regulations for the management of the postal service, which were explained to the members and then referred to the Law Codification Bureau for further amendments and explanations. No other business was transacted.

Chou Shu-mo May Be Named

The President consulted yesterday with Messrs. Chou Shu-mo and Sun Pao-chi regarding the formation of a new Cabinet, and Sun refused definitely to have anything to do with it. Chou, however, held a private meeting at his house last evening, several of his intimate friends and numerous of the constitutionalist group being present. He stated that the Anfu Club wanted at least three seats in the new Cabinet, including the portfolios of Interior, Finance and Communications, whereas the President wanted a non-party cabinet; hence it was for him to decide whether he could form a Cabinet satisfactory to both sides and strong enough to carry on the government of the country efficiently. No final decision was reached as a result of the meeting, but it looks now as though Chou Shu-mo would try to go ahead with the formation of a cabinet along non-party lines.

Chiaotung Group Active

While Tsao Ju-lin's new Chiaotung group and the Anfu Club have been exerting constant pressure upon President Hsu for the formation of a cabinet that will fall in with their plans, Hsu is perfectly aware of the strong public opposition to any such ministry, and, with the merchants and students behind him and his hand strengthened by the vote of confidence which Parliament gave him in returning his resignation, he appears inclined to urge the formation of a cabinet along constitutionalist or non-party lines with the ultimate welfare of the country as its sole object. In this inclination he is having the support and advice of all China's statesmen who have the real interests of the country at heart.

All Work May Cease In Berlin As Protest

Decision For General Strike Reported Reached At Secret Meeting Of Council

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
Berlin, June 13.—At a secret session of the Citizens' Council of Greater Berlin it was decided to strike.

The newspaper Freiheit states that the manufacturers, professional and military men are co-operating in a plan to cease work in all industries, including food, which will lead to civil war. It is held that the bourgeoisie will attain political power.

Flood 12 Feet Deep In Streets Of Wuchow

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Canton, June 18.—Wuchow is flooded and the water has reached a depth of twelve feet in some of the streets.

LIGHT CRUISER CARLISLE ARRIVES FROM HONGKONG

Modern British Man Of War In Harbor Is One Of Fastest In World

The light cruiser Carlisle, one of the latest type ships of the British navy and one of the fastest cruisers in the world, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday and is anchored off the Hongkew Wharf.

The Carlisle was completed but six months ago and is the first of the modern men of war to come to the China Station.

The cruiser is commanded by Captain Carrington, D.S.O., R. N.

SOUTH AFRICA PLANS TO DEVELOP AVIATION

Complete Network Of Aerial Routes Throughout Union Is Purpose In View

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
London, June 12.—Reuter's Agency learns from South Africa that a Commercial Aviation Company with a capital of £100,000 has been started in Johannesburg. Its services will be between Johannesburg and Pretoria and also Johannesberg, Maritzburg and Durban.

In the course of an interview Major Francis, late of the Royal Air Force, stated he was confident that in a few years there would be a complete network of aerial routes throughout the Union.

The machines the Company proposes to use will be of various sizes, the largest carrying 24 passengers and 500 lbs. weight in parcels. The fare from Johnnesburg to Durban he estimated would be about £10 and the parcel rate one shilling per pound.

The Company expects to start business at the end of the year and as soon as the regular services are in operation will tender for the carriage of mails.

A flying school is about to be opened in Johannesburg, the course lasting six weeks, including 24 hours of solid flying, ground instruction, the care and maintenance of aircraft, map-reading, cross-country flying and aerial navigation.

Postal Savings Bank To Be Opened July 1

Chinese Post Office To Introduce System; Will Sell Savings Stamps

Postal savings accounts will be opened by the Chinese Post Office July 1, it is announced by Mr. W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner.

Deposits, which may be made at the head office, on Peking Road, will be limited to $100 a month for each individual, or $150 a month for a school or other public body. The maximum amount of deposit, including interest, for an individual $2,000 and for schools and public bodies $3,000. The smallest deposit which will be accepted is $1 but in order to provide for the saving of sums of smaller amount savings stamps of 5 and 10-cent denominations will be on sale and may be affixed to savings cards which will be obtainable at the Savings Bank and which will be accepted as deposits when stamps to the value of $1 have been affixed.

Interest on savings will be allowed at the rate of 4.2 percent per annum and deposits are not subject to government taxation.

Leaders Of Strike In Canada Arrested

Bolshevist Activity Seen In Literature Seized At Labor Headquarters

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
Winnipeg, June 17.—The leaders of the general strike here and of the other strikes in Western Canada, which have been in progress for a month, were arrested this morning at the Labor headquarters and papers were seized which are described as being Bolshevist in nature.

British Consul Leaves Canton For Shanghai

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Canton, June 18.—Mr. G. W. Jamieson, the British Consul-General, has left for Shanghai.

First Chinese Is Arrested For Spreading Poison Rumors

Woosung Road Shop Assistant To Be Tried Today; No Assaults Reported Yesterday

A Chinese shop assistant, the first to be arrested for circulating poison rumors, will face charges in the Mixed Court this morning. The man was taken into custody by Hongkew police yesterday after he had attempted to return rice previously purchased from a Woosung Road shop. His charge that it was poisoned was based on the silver-hairpin test, the ornament turning black after having been placed in a pot of boiling rice. The case is the first to be brought to court since the publication of the Municipal Council proclamation of June 13.

A vigorous campaign is being waged by the police and the Council proclamation will be enforced to the limit. There were no assaults reported yesterday.

With the rumors dying down, the Settlement has again been restored to normal although there is some unrest at the Nagai Wata Kaisha mills on Macao and Tonquin Roads. Reports that the Japanese are to get revenge by bombing the mills have occasioned another strike and many employes have been kept from work because of the strikers crippling departments.

Council Thanks Defense Forces

Letters have been sent to the Captain Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps conveying the appreciation of the Municipal Council for services rendered during the strike. The communications follow:

Sir.—I am directed to inform you that the members of the Watch Committee and of the Council have recorded their appreciation and commendation of the effective manner in which the police handled the unrest attending the recent strike of Chinese students, which ultimately extended to the commercial and laboring classes of the Chinese community.

The tact, restraint, courage and resource displayed by all ranks throughout this trying period have evoked the most favorable comment and, in the members' opinion, they reflect the greatest credit on the organisation and discipline of the force as a whole. That the period of unrest passed off with so few casualties is due, in a large measure, to the exhibition of these admirable qualities whilst the protection of numerous residents and the maintenance inviolate of law and order in the Settlement were being enforced.

I am, accordingly, directed to request that you will accept and convey to all ranks and to all branches, including the "Specials" whose assistance was invaluable, an expression of the members' deep appreciation of the services rendered throughout the period in question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

K. J. McEuen, Esq.,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

Sir.—I am directed to inform you that the services rendered by the Corps during the period of unrest which attended the recent strike of Chinese students has been the subject of expressions of unreserved appreciation and commendation, by the numbers of the Watch Committee and Council. In members' opinion the prompt and effective manner in which all Units carried out the various duties assigned to them under the most trying circumstances, reflects the highest credit on them.

I'am, accordingly, to request that you will accept and convey to all ranks under your command the members' sincere appreciation of the services rendered throughout the period in question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Major T. E. TRUEMAN,
Commandant of Volunteers.

ADMIRAL RODGERS HERE, COMING FROM MANILA

Commander Of Asiatic Fleet Arrives On U.S.S. General Alava

Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet of the United States navy, arrived from Manila yesterday on the U.S.S. General Alava, accompanied by members of his staff.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, and Captain Carrington, D.S.O., R.N., who is in command of the British cruiser Carlisle and the senior British naval officers here, officially called on Admiral Rodgers, yesterday, while officers representing the Italian and French senior officers boarded the General Alava to arrange for the interchange of customary courtesies today. Admiral Rodgers will call on Mr. Sammons and Captain Carrington today and will receive Italian and French officers.

Members of the staff accompanying Admiral Rodgers include Lieut. Col. Fryer, U.S.M.C., Fleet Marine Officer; Commander J. E. Gill, Fleet Surgeon; Lieut. Commander Karl F. Smith, Flag Secretary and Lieutenant and Ensign J. E. Bush, Fleet Communication Officer.

American Navy Divided Into Two Big Fleets

Orders Issued Establishing Fleets To Operate In Atlantic And Pacific

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
Washington, June 16.—Orders have been issued dividing the American Naval Forces into two equal fleets which will be known as the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and will be commanded by Admiral Wilson and Admiral Rodman respectively.

American Post Office Receives Heavy Mail

A heavy first class mail in which were between thirty and forty thousand letters and which was despatched from America on the Arabia Maru and transhipped in Japan was received in Shanghai last night. All the box mail that was received was distributed last night at the American post office.

SIBERIAN TRAIN WRECK ASCRIBED TO BOLSHEVIKI

Many Killed When 11 Coaches Go Over Embankment; Appeal Is Made By Koltchak

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Harbin, June 17.—Passenger train No. 105, bound westward has been derailed between the stations of Taishett and Nijne-Udinsk, where the Bolshevists succeeded in undersapping the line. Eleven cars fell over a high enbankment. Many persons were killed and injured.

The local railway office received an official despatch from Nikolsk stating that the Bolshevists have blown up the railway bridge across the Lifa river between the stations of Ippolitovka and Nanzonka on the Habarovsk line. The bridge is being repaired but it will take some time and check traffic.

Koltchak Issues Appeal

The Ruler, Admiral Koltchak, has issued an appeal to the population of the central regions controlled by the Bolshevists in which he asks the people to throw off the Bolshevist yoke. He declares that the Bolshevists, who are only traitors and criminals, will be severely judged but not the population which is forced against its will to endure the Bolshevist regime.

Admiral Koltchak states further that his Government is not reactionary, its only aim being to restore order and lead the country to a National Assembly. This appeal is being distributed amongst the people by Government agents.

U.S. Troops Returning Over Mexican Border

Force That Chased Followers Of Villa After Attack On Juarez Comes Back

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
El Paso, Texas, June 16.—American troops are returning to United States territory after chasing the followers of General Villa who attacked Juarez to the mountains south of Juarez.

The Allies' Last Word On Peace Treaty

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

LONDON, June 16.—A summary of the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals is now issued officially.

In a covering letter the Allies, referring to the German protest against a peace of violence, emphasise that the war was the greatest crime against humanity ever consciously committed by a nation calling itself civilised. The letter also emphasises Germany's responsibility for planning and starting the war, in which seven million persons died and over twenty millions were wounded and suffered, and for the savage and inhuman manner in which it was conducted. The Allies believe they would be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat the war except as a crime against humanity and right. Justice is the only possible basis for peace but it must be justice for all; for the dead, the wounded, the orphaned, the bereaved and for the peoples now struggling under war debts exceeding £30,000 millions and for the millions whose property German savagery spoliated and destroyed. This is why the Allies insisted, as a cardinal feature of the treaty, that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power; that the individuals responsible for German aggression and outrages in the war must be handed over to justice and Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements. If these things are hardships for Germany, she has brought them on herself. Somebody must suffer the consequences of the war. Is it to be Germany or the peoples she wronged?

The German revolution represents a great hope for peace and a new European order in future but it cannot affect the settlement of the war. The revolution was stayed until the German armies were defeated and all hope of profiting by a war of conquest had vanished. The German people throughout the war supported the war and share the responsibility of their Government; they cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is just that they should escape the consequences of their deeds.

The peace the Allies proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. The Allies are satisfied that their territorial proposals accord with the agreed basis of peace and are necessary to the future peace of Europe and therefore they are not prepared to modify them except in the respects hereafter laid down.

With regard to the economic and financial proposals, the Allies have no intention of strangling Germany or preventing her taking her proper place in international trade and commerce. Provided she abides by the Treaty of Peace and abandons her aggressive and exclusive traditions in business, the Allies intend Germany shall have fair treatment in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of goods, subject to the temporary provisions mentioned in the interests of the nations ravaged by Germany.

The Allies desire the passions aroused in the war to die as soon as possible and all nations, including Germany, to share the prosperity which comes from the honest supply of material needs. In order to make this intention clear a number of modifications have been made in the financial and economic clauses of the treaty but the principles on which the treaty is drawn must stand.

The Allies are not prepared to modify the reparation proposals which are designed to make the payment of reparation as easy and convenient as possible and to be interpreted in that sense but, with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a fixed and definite sum payable by Germany, they are willing to accord Germany all reasonable facilities to enable her to survey the devastated regions and make proposals for the settlement of claims.

The Allies emphasise that the covering letter and the attached memorandum constitute their last word. They have examined the German counter-proposals earnestly and carefully and consequently made important modifications in the draft treaty but in its fundamental outlines they stand by the treaty, which must be accepted or rejected in its present form. Failing a declaration by the German delegation within five days that they are prepared to sign the treaty as amended, the armistice will immediately terminate and the Allies will take such steps as they think needful to enforce the terms.

In the summarised report of their reply the Allies, referring to the responsibility for the war, emphasise that their views are not merely based on the events between July and the outbreak of the war. Autocratic Germany under her ruler's inspiration had been long bent on a war of domination and aggression. The essential truth of the Allied charges is admitted by the German revolution. The Allies consider the punishment of those practically responsible for so much world wide misery and suffering is essential to justice and as a deterrent to other rulers. They cannot agree to the trial of the guilty by their own accomplices. The Kaiser is arraigned as a matter of high international policy and the accused will be ensured full rights and liberties regarding their defense in order that the judgment may be of a most solemn judicial character.

The Allies refute the German delegations' endeavor to prove that the peace treaty constitutes a breach of the basis of peace in accordance with the principles laid down by President Wilson.

The Allies see no reason why Germany should not become a member of the League of Nations in the early future if her acts promise the necessary conditions.

They are prepared to accord guarantees of protection to German minorities in the ceded territories.

German acceptance of the disarmament terms will hasten a general reduction of armaments.

(Continued on Page 3)

TERMS UNCHANGED IN ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMAN CLAIMS

Few Modifications Made In Treaty Presented In Its Final Form

MORE TIME GIVEN

As Answer Was Delayed Teutons Have Until 7 p.m. Next Monday To Sign

BLAME IS FIXED

Concessions Are Only On Application Of Terms; Principles Retained

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)
Paris, June 17.—(Via Koukaza).—M. Dutasta, the Secretary-General of the Peace Conference, on Monday at 7 p.m. at Versailles handed the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals, including a letter from M. Clemenceau and a memorandum written in French and English, a copy of the final text of the Peace Treaty and a note on the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. Herrn von Lessner and Simon received the documents.

The period granted to the Germans to sign the Treaty ends on June 23 at 7 p.m.

On Monday evening, at 10 p.m., Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his personal suite left Versailles by special train for Germany.

Letter Is Approved

The French press unanimously approves the letter written by M. Clemenceau, which contained a telling summing-up of all the crimes committed by Germany, recalled the responsibilities of the Germans and demonstrated that the Peace Treaty constitutes a just settlement of the Great War.

The modifications made in the Treaty include, in particular, a plebiscite in Poland and the manner in which reparation has to be made.

This morning the Council of the heads of the Allied and Associated Governments and their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, at the Quai d'Orsay, listened to the Turkish delegation. Baron Makino was present.

Principles Returned

Paris, June 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Dutasta at 7 o'clock on Monday evening handed to the German Delegation the Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals, accompanied by a letter from the French Premier, M. Clemenceau.

The memorandum of the Allies makes important practical concessions in the application of the conditions of peace but maintains the principles on which they were drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Summary Of Changes

The following is a brief resume of the principal alterations made in the Allies' counter-reply:

(1) No change has been made in the first section of the draft Peace Treaty, the clauses of which are and will remain as originally dictated. These clauses are as follows: The League of Nations; Alsace-Lorraine; the free city of Dantzig and Memel; Heligoland; the German colonies; Kiaochow; Reparations; Responsibilities; Sanctions; Guarantees of execution and the time of the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

(2) Three clauses concerning territories, as follows:

The rights of the Government Commission appointed in the Saar territory. The right of the Reparation Commission to replace in case of need by liquidation the eventual debt of Germany to France in the event of partial redemption of the mines by Germany: this latter modification was conveyed to the German Delegation on May 24. Denmark: At the request of the Danish Government, the limit of the zone in which a plebiscite is to be held is removed a few kilometers further north. Poland: During the plebiscite in Upper Silesia some restifications will be made of the frontier.

(3) Four clauses, while entirely maintained in principle, have been

amended in the manner of their application in the following manner:

A new assessment for the first year which follows the signature of the final stages of the German disarmament.

Financial clauses: The right for the Commission of Reparations to grant, in certain cases, to Germany some allowances for the . . . of first rank in which her resources are injured.

Economic clauses: Guarantees given to those dependent on Germany where they are concerned in the application of the mutual liability established for the liquidation of private property between them and the dependents of the Powers allied with Germany.

Restitution of licenses: The recognised right of the Allies to reenforce their proprietary manufacturing rights belonging to German dependents and forfeited as a result of the war.

Ports, Waterways and Railways: An increase from one to three of the number of representatives of Germany on the Commission of. . . . Representation is assured to Germany on the Commission which will establish the status of the Danube. Abandonment by the Allies of the right to impose on Germany the construction of railways in her own territory.

The general principle has been as laid down in the first letter from M. Clemenceau to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, to grant, where there seems to be just reason, important concessions in the application of the terms while maintaining integrally all the principles on which the Treaty is based.

Will Reprint Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 13.—The Peace Treaty will be rewritten and reprinted in order to incorporate the explanations and clarifications contained in the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals while the principle will be unchanged virtually. The new document will be presented to the Germans.

It is understood that the Treaty will be published on the day of delivery or the day after.

The Allied and Associated Powers have introduced a proposal giving a Permanent Reparations Commission control of the raw materials furnished to Germany, enabling it to control Germany's economical development during the period of operation.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUED ON LIBEL CHARGE

Defendants Fail To Appear When Action Against Chinese Organisation Comes Up

The $100,000 libel suit brought against the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the chamber by Mr. Tang Ziang-shou, proprietor of the Chen Yu Products Co., up for hearing in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li was adjourned for appearance of the defendant. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. G. D. Musso.

Plaintiff testified that he had been a business man for the last 20 years and has owned the products company for a considerable number of years. The company has branch offices in Tientsin, Hankow, Wuhu and other places. The defendants had caused to be published an article in the Sin Wan Pao entitled "Beware of false merchantile houses engaged in financial frauds," with the name of the plaintiff company mentioned in the article. The plaintiff company has suffered a big loss, said the witness, because its customers refuse to buy its goods and the branch office in Tientsin had consequently to be closed.

The hearing was then adjourned for the appearance of the defendant.

BANK OF CHINA CHANGE NOT TO BE AUTHORISED

Stockholders Are Reassured Constitution Of 1913 Will Not Be Restored

In reply to the protest of the Shanghai shareholders of the Bank of China, both the Peking Ministry of Finance and the board of directors of the bank assured the shareholders that their interests will be carefully protected and that the Constitution of the bank, enacted in 1913, will not be restored.

The message of the directors says in part:

"Since the resolution passed by the Senate last Saturday affects the foundation of the bank, an extraordinary meeting of the directors was held immediately after for relief measures. While the meeting was in progress, a telephone message was received from Acting Premier Kung Hsin-chen, inviting the Governor and the Vice-Governor of the bank to a consultation. The Acting Premier verbally assured them that the new legislation would not be promulgated and the Constitution of the bank would be amended so that it would be perfectly sound and complete. Mr. Kung asked the board to communicate the message to the shareholders of the various provinces in order to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding.

"Our bank has been most emphatic in its maintenance of the Constitution as enacted in 1917; and the Cabinet had once before circulated a telegram consenting to give it its support as records will show. Basing our claim on this latter ground, we have separately petitioned the President and the Cabinet for their assistance. As soon as we get their replies, we will forward them to you."

The Ministry of Finance's telegram reads:

"The shareholders of your bank residing in the various provinces became very suspicious when they heard that the Senate had on Saturday passed a resolution reverting the administration of the bank to the Constitution of 1913, so this ministry, upon careful consideration, decided not to promulgate the resolution.

"This ministry, however, will have the Constitution amended and returned to the two Houses of Parliament for approval. The Constitution will be amended so that it will be complete and suitable; and furnish proper protection to the rights of the shareholders.

"The Bank of China has decided to hold a general meeting of the shareholders June 29, when adequate plans may be formulated to conduct the administration of the bank to their entire satisfaction."

To Build Shelters For Ricsha Coolies

All ricsha stands will be roofed and shelf benches will be constructed along the rails to serve as rests for the ricsha pullers, it is understood. The Municipal Council expects to begin this piece of relief work for the coolies during the hot season shortly. The suggestion was made recently by Mr. George Matheson of the Mission to Ricsha Men and was endorsed by the Council. The Mission will furnish a special tea kong for each of the stands.

News Brevities

For unfurling a white banner bearing inscriptions inciting troops to rebel, a widow named Chu Fong-sze, shopkeeper in Canton Street near the Arsenal, was fined $200 by the Arsenal authorities. Her apprentice got one year's imprisonment.

* * *

A hawker charged with inciting to disorder by means of pamphlets urging the boycott of Japanese goods was cautioned in the Mixed Court yesterday and the pamphlets were ordered confiscated.

* * *

A coolie was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for riotous behavior and participation in the assault made on a Chinese on Range Road on Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. F. E. Goldmann, accompanied by Mr. M. Bunimovitch, passed through Shanghai Tuesday on his way from New York to Harbin where he will establish a new American bank. The company is known as the American Foreign Banking Corporation. Mr. Goldmann is manager for the Harbin office.

* * *

London papers state that a party of Chinese interpreters which came over from the battlefields of France on two weeks' leave under the auspice of the Y.M.C.A. and with the approval of the War Office, was received by King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace on April 30.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Alexander Malevigne, director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Yokohama, and Miss R. Repinsky, step-daughter of Mr. Wilm, the Russian Consul-General of Yokohama, was to take place on June 15 at the Russian Legation in Tokio, according to Japanese papers.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company on June 27 at 5 p.m.

* * *

Messrs. James Scotson and Co. have removed their offices to 7a Jinkee Road.

* * *

Lieutenant W. P. Hayes, U.S.N. R.F., who commanded the U.S.S. Quiros last year, has been promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

* * *

The Japanese gunboat Fushimi arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended June 14:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan from June 14.

Educational Department.—Miss R. H. Rees, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, is permitted to terminate her service on August 31.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. A. Cuetro to third engineer of the Hsinming; Mr. J. Ellifsen to second officer of the Hsinchi; Mr. C. Pedersen to third engineer of the Hsinfung.

PREMIER SEEKS TO END STRIFE IN KWANGTUNG

Southern Forces Are Asked To Adjust Differences In Wire To Tsen Chun-hsuan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—The acting Premier has telegraphed to Tsen Chun-hsuan saying that it has come to the knowledge of the Government that the Southern forces are in conflict in Kwangtung at this time when peace should be encouraged, for the people have suffered bitterly.

The President, with the welfare of the people as well as the state at heart, is very anxious regarding the situation and requests Tsen Chun-hsuan, if the information is true, to do his utmost to restore order.

Circular Telegram Issued

Hongkong, June 18.—A Chinese report states that the Civil Governor or Canton has sent a circular telegram to the Administrative Directors of the Constitutional Government, the Military Governors and the Provincial Authorities reporting that the Shuihing soldiers stationed along the Sunning and Yeungkong railway were attacked by General Lin Fu's troops. Some of the Shuihing soldiers were killed and wounded and others captured, including a battalion major.

It is stated that soldiers entered Sunui City and the magistrate was fatally wounded. The Shuihing soldiers offered no resistance to the entry of the bellicose troops. The Civil Governor appeals to the Military Governor to telegraph to General Lin Fu not to take drastic measures against the Shuihing troops.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

June 16.—Macewen, Astor, Shanghai; Victoria.

June 18.—Chuchichien, Hardoon Garden, Shanghai; Washington, D.C.

Returned Students Meet Again Monday

All western returned students are invited to attend a meeting of the newly inaugurated Western Students' Union at the Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The constitution and bye-laws as compiled by the Provisional Executive Committee will be submitted for discussion and approval. Headquarters for the new organisation is located at Room 357 of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

STUDENTS GIVE DINNER

The Shanghai Students' Union gave a dinner last night at the Great Eastern Hotel to which a number of foreign guests were invited. The purposes of the organisation were explained and a program for the future discussed. There were a number of speeches.

Officers Are Elected

Election of officers for the ensuing year for the National Students' Federation took place yesterday morning. Mr. Tuan Shih-pung, representative of the Peking Students' Union, was elected president and Mr. Hu Pao-jin of Fu Tan College, vice-president. Mr. Cheng Pao-ngo was named chairman of the general committee. The election of a general secretary for the organisation will take place Saturday.

CHINA DUE TOMORROW

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left Nagaski at 7 o'clock last night and will dock at China Merchants' Central Wharf early tomorrow morning. The China brings mails and 1,350 tons of cargo.

SUMMER HEALTH HINTS ARE GIVEN IN REPORT

Now Is Time To Take Precautions Against Hot Weather Diseases, Says Health Officer

This is the time for precautionary health measures in consideration of the arrival of hot weather, Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, warns in his report for the month of May. The report follows:

May is usually characterised by a low incidence of disease and the month under review has been no exception to the rule. Now is the time to prepare for the troubles of the summer. The most obvious of these is the presence of mosquitoes. It would greatly assist the Health Office if residents within Settlement limits would report the presence of mosquitoes on their premises to the Health Officer. Not only is it often possible to remove this nuisance but such information is a valuable check on and assistance to the work of the sanitary staff.

The inevitable occurrence of dysentery and the probability of choleraic troubles render it necessary at this season to call particular attention to the need for care with food on common sense lines in accordance with the public health notice obtainable from the Health Officer. The mere posting of this notice in the kitchen is of little use. Careful foreign supervision of the servants is absolutely necessary to see that these simple recommendation are properly carried out—but the trouble taken will be amply repaid by the resulting health and comfort. The childlike trust that so many women out East place in their Chinese servants results in neglect of very important domestic functions which submit the whole household to extreme danger, not only of preventable illness but of permanent invalidism and death.

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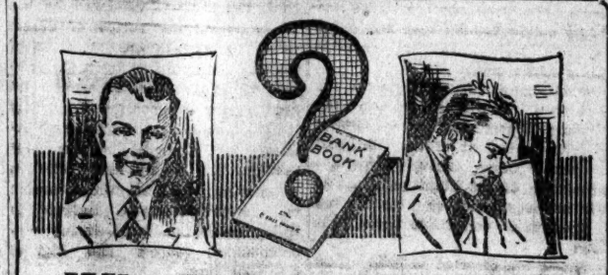

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Germany Is Told Why She Must Pay Penalty

(Continued from Page 1)

With regard to the European political clauses it has been pointed out that the German note has misconstrued the provisions in regard to the Saar Basin. The refusal of the German delegation to "carry out a reparation which will have the character of punishment" appears to exclude a conception of the justice essential to any settlement.

The Allies will not admit a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine.

Reasons For Decisions

The Allies, after defending the cardinal guiding principles with regard to the eastern frontiers of Germany, express their readiness, in order to eliminate any possible injustice, to reconsider the question. The historical frontier between Pomerania and West Prussia will be respected and no part of Germany outside of the ex-kingdom of Poland will be included in the restored Poland. The Allies point out the isolation of East Prussia, which Germany refuses to accept, has existed for centuries and it is not an original German land but a colony. Dantzig is not incorporated in Poland because it is German. The Allies have decided that Upper Silesia shall not be immediately ceded to Poland until after a plebiscite under Allied control. The main point in the whole settlement is the genuine interest of the inhabitants and no sacrifice of national pride. The Germans transferred to Poland are expressly safeguarded. The Memel district will be transferred to the Allies as the status of the Lithuanian territories has not yet been established.

The articles with regard to Heligoland must be unconditionally accepted. They will be executed under the supervision of an Allied commission.

With regard to the former German colonies the Allies state they have placed the interests of the native populations before every other consideration. Germany's subordination of native interests to her own ambitions have been revealed too completely to admit of the Allies consenting to make a second experiment and risking the fate of thirteen to fourteen million natives. Moreover, the Allies are bound to safeguard their security against the establishment of bases from which the world's trade could be threatened. The loss of Germany's colonies need not hinder her developments as the trade of the German colonies never represented more than a very small fraction of her total trade; one-half percent of her imports and exports in 1918. Of the total colonial products imported by Germany, only three percent came from her own colonies and, for natural reasons, German colonies are not capable of accommodating more than a very small proportion of German immigrants. The conditions laid down have been determined in accordance with International Law and native interests. The same applies to the regulations of German property in China.

Military Conditions Stand

The Allies cannot agree to any alteration of the main military conditions. Nevertheless they are willing to reduce the German army more gradually than at present stipulated; namely, to a maximum of 200,000 within three months. At the end of three months and every subsequent three months the Allied military experts will fix the strength of the German army for the ensuing period in order to reduce it to the stipulated 100,000 as soon as possible and anyhow by March 31, 1920. The reduction of officers and guns will be similarly proportioned. The period for the demolition of fortifications is modified.

The German naval proposals cannot be entertained. The naval articles have been carefully framed and must be accepted unconditionally and no negotiations are necessary on this subject.

The Allies state that the German delegates have misunderstood and misinterpreted the reparation proposals. The Allies welcome the German proposals to create a commission to co-operate with the Allied commission. Germany is invited to present evidence and to submit special reparation proposals within four months of the signature of peace. Proposals particularly acceptable will be those specifying the German offer of a lump sum in settlement of the whole or part of her liability or an offer to repair part or whole of any damaged district or an offer of the use of labor for that purpose. Inspection facilities will be granted in this connection. The offers must be precise and unambiguous, but the categories and reparation clauses are indisputable. The Allies, without in any way committing themselves now, will within two months reply to any proposals.

Calls Proposal Vague

The Allies criticise Germany's vague mention of five billion sterling in connection with reparation and point out that no interest and no substantial payment is offered until 1927, after which undefined instalments are to continue for half a century. "The present value of such a prospect is small." The Allies, however, recognising the mutual desirability of the resumption of German industry, are prepared to afford Germany commercial facilities therefor on conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and subject to the special economic situation created for the Allies by German aggression.

Meanwhile the draft treaty must be accepted as definitive and signed. The Allies cannot longer delay to assure their security and Germany cannot afford to deny her population the offer of peace. The reparation commission must begin work and the only question open is how best to execute the provisions of the treaty of peace.

The Allies maintain their right to obtain payment of reparation, etc. in priority of the settlement of all other German debts but will approve exceptions.

Germany must bear the cost of the military occupation of the Rhineland, which is an essential guarantee.

Must Pay For Occupation

Germany cannot be credited with the value of captured war-material but an important concession will be the recognition as a prior charge upon German assets of the payment for food supplies and raw material.

Germany's pre-war debts will be divided in due proportion between Germany and the ceded territories but France cannot be required to assume a part of the public debt for Alsace-Lorraine. Poland is also exempted and the German colonies, which have not paid their way, cannot possibly assume part of the German debt, nor can a mandatory state be required to do so. Germany will be compelled to alienate the greater part of her foreign securities and will no longer continue intimately involved in the Allies' or Russia's financial and economic life.

Owing to Germany's illegal acts, many of the Allies are in a state of economic inferiority. Therefore certain non-reciprocal conditions in the matter of commercial exchanges have been imposed for a minimum of five years. Reciprocity, however, has been applied whenever possible.

The Allies accept a few changes regarding waterways and railways; for example free transit through Poland between East Prussia and the rest of Germany.

YI SHIH PAO SUBSIDIARY SUPPRESSED IN PEKING

Tientsin Publication Allied With Paper That Was Closed Up Excluded From Mails

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 15.—Since the fifth of this month the Peking police have been confiscating all copies of the Tientsin Yi Shih Pao sent here through the mails, and the same thing has been done by the police authorities at Paotingfu. The Tientsin Yi Shih Pao is a part of the same company which published the Peking Yi Shih Pao, closed by the police last month and bought over by an American company on May 26.

The Tientsin Yi Shih Pao is, accordingly, an American owned newspaper, and the authorities in Peking and Tientsin have been informed of this fact. Steps have now been taken to force the police to recognise the American ownership of the paper, to see to it that no further copies of the Yi Shih Pao are confiscated and to indemnify the company for such losses as the confiscation of the copies sent to Peking and Paotingfu since June 5 have caused it to suffer.

Mr. C. H. Tu, the editor of the Peking Yi Shih Pao, although a director and an employe of an American company, is not able to leave the Legation Quarter, as he is informed that he will be arrested and thrown into jail as soon as he does so. Mr. Pang Fu, another editor of the Yi Shih Pao and likewise in the employ of the new American company, is in jail on civil charges which the police have refused to make public. Furthermore, although the police admit that the case against Mr. Pang is a civil case, they refuse to grant him bail. He has been in jail since May 25.

President Hsu has taken great interest in the Yi Shih Pao case and has done what he could to get the Peking edition reopened. His efforts in this direction have met with no results, however, and he said recently that he could do nothing further in the matter, as he was powerless to handle the military opponents of the paper. These persons, he said, had the power and were absolutely irresponsible.

Formation Suggested Of New Defense Unit

Council Indicates Approval Of Suggested Organisation Of British Returned Soldiers

The formation and equipment of a defense company of returned British officers and men is practically an assured fact, according to correspondence between the Municipal Council and the United Services Association which is reported in this week's Municipal Gazette.

The suggestion of the formation of the body was contained in a letter to the Council by Major A. Hilton Johnson, chairman of the Association, on June 11, following a meeting of the Association.

The Council's reply states that the Municipal body would be glad to equip such a defense unit, thanks the Association for its public spiritedness and suggests that details of the organisation be discussed by the United Services Association committee and the Captain Superintendent of Police, who will make a report for the Council's final approval.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m:

1. March—Preparedness .....Deiro
2. Overture—La Reine d'un jour .....Adam
3. Waltz—Premier Printemps .....Margis
4. Selection—Il Corsaro .....Verdi
5. (a) Song—Sing Me The Rosary .....Klickmann
   (b) Serenade .....Moszkowsky
6. Selection—The Belle of New York .....Kerker

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Richmond, Va. News, March 6, 1919.

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Boston Transcript, March 29, 1919.

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Subscription for the NEW CHINA REVIEW for six numbers of 1919 at the rate of Mex. $9.00 with postage extra in China and Japan.

A new periodical devoted to the study of almost all subjects connected with China—Its Archeology, Art, History, Literature, Georgraphy, Language, Religion, Etc.

DWELLERS IN ARCADY

Dwellers In Arcady. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated. Harper and Bros. G.$1.50 net.

Mr. Paine in this new book writes very agreeably of a young couple who bought an abandoned farm and lived on it for some dozen years. The farm was at a place called Brook Ridge, somewhere in Connecticut, and the young couple evidently managed to arrive there before the collectors of antiques had ever heard of the place. They were able to purchase for a very modest sum indeed not only the attractive old house and thirty-one acres of land "more or less," with a brook running through them, but also an attic full of treasures. There were spinning wheels and fine old chairs, and an ancient cradle and a hand-mill and any number of other quaint and interesting things, besides an old horse-hair trunk full of queer old-fashioned dolls' clothes joyously welcomed by the two elder of the three children whom their parents called respectively the Pride, the Hope, and the Joy. There is no plot to the book, which is simply a quiet chronicle of some of the family's experiences during the years they lived in the old house at Brook Ridge. They had wonderful neighbors who were as kind as kind could be; they had the good fortune to come across workmen possessed of exactly the sort of skill required to repair and to do over the old house, and their ventures in agriculture were nearly all successful. Their endeavors to keep chickens, on the other hand, were a distinct failure, and they did no better with pigs than with chickens—though this was not really their fault nor that of the pigs, but due entirely to the laziness of Lazarus, a small colored assistant not remarkable either for energy or for fidelity. But then in this world one cannot look for perfection, and the young people of whom Mr. Paine writes, his "Dwellers in Arcady," seem to have come a good deal nearer to finding it than they had any right or reason to expect when they resolved to settle at Brook Ridge. The book contains a number of really charming illustrations by Thomas Fogarty.

Prof. McMaster On The World-War

McMaster, John Bach. The United States In The World-War. 8vo, pp. vi-485. New York: D. Appleton and Co. G. $3 net.

That some eminent historian would soon find himself putting on record a history of the war was inevitable. The flood of writing incident upon so great an event, or series of events, necessarily carries much that is born of passion—a passion indeed too sadly justified ethically, yet by its nature not conductive to unbiased judgment. Indeed few but historians accustomed to an unimpassioned examination of facts and documents, could assume the function of recording and calmly estimating events so world-embracing in their effects as those of these fateful four and a half years. That in itself, apart from the need, was a challenge to the historian.

Professor McMaster's title is overmodest, for it is a history of the war apart from its military and naval battles. With these the book has nothing to do. But its record of salient diplomatic intercourse from the beginning, its register of opinion as expressed in public prints, meetings, and by prominent individuals, whether in or out of official position, seems wonderfully complete. Those who know the author's "History of the United States" will remember what remarkable use he made of the press. Much of the same effective means is employed here. The significant journals of belligerents throughout the war and of the United States—both in foreign languages (particularly the German) and in English—are quoted for significant opinions and facts. Particularly are pro-German, pacifist, deliberately unpatriotic, as well as foolishly blind utterances given a passionless but effective record. And at the same time, official diplomatic and executive utterances and acts are digested with a skill that compresses into almost unbelievably small compass practically everything that really matters. So great is the compression, indeed, straightforward reading of the book is possible only through determined effort. At the same time, the chapters are skilfully managed so that each subject receives its full attention without distraction by too frequent reference to coincident doings—other, at least, than as necessary to make the bearing intelligible.

The first chapter is a compact brief of diplomatic events between July 29 and August 4, 1914, the commercial near-panic owing to unloading of stocks by Germany, the inordinate jump in prices of commodities, the troubles of Americans abroad seeking transportation, the American neutrality proclamation and the fall in revenue owing to stoppage of imports. The next chapter deals with pro-German propaganda by Dr. Dernburg and others. The Japanese Kiaochow ultimatum, the attempt to embroil the United States and Japan, the Irish Nationalists, a Lutheran ministers' meeting in Philadelphia, German, French, and Belgian appeals, the Belgian atrocities, Rheims Cathedral, the German "intellectuals," the Turkish ambassador, attempts at munition embargo, Bernstorff's activities and charges, Senator Stone's twenty points and the answer by Bryan, and Belgian relief, all are admirably briefed. In "Neutral Trade" the beginning and legality of the blockade, German use of neutral countries, the question of sale of belligerent-owned vessels to neutrals, the first war-zone threatening even neutrals, the beginning of the submarine campaign, German complaint of traffic in arms from the United States, are compactly summarised.

Chapter IV on "Submarine Frightfulness" records a long series of crimes—the "Evelyn, Carib," William P. Frye, Falaba, the German Embassy's threat against the Lusitania and its execution, the German-American press's justification, with Dr. Dernburg's "explanation," the German Admiralty's responsibility, President's "too proud to fight speech," and his policy and belief in the good faith of the Germen Government, the torpedoing of the Nebraskan, the Gulflight, and the Cushing attack. In the chapter on the "Lusitania Notes," a statement of Mr. Bryan's pacifism and retirement leads to a digest of the diplomatic correspondence and to the discussions in the press—Mr. Bryan's appeal to the people, the Providence Journal's spy system, the cases of the Armenian and Orduna while correspondence was going on, the President's warning that attacks on neutral vessels endangering Americans would be regarded as unfriendly, torpedoing of the Leelenaw and the Arabic, and the promise of von Bernstorff that "liners" would not be attacked without warning, followed by the torpedoing of the Hesperian!

"An Embargo Demanded" is the title of the next chapter, but there is more in it than that. The early German provision that the United States might come into the war is recalled, and the plan to raid our coast cities and levy contributions cited. This brings up early proposals for "preparedness," definitely rejected by the Administration. Then attempts in Congress (by Vollmer and Bartholdt), and outside in public meetings, to secure an embargo on munitions, are recalled, the Ford mission with its ridiculous career, and Bernstorff when he handed in his impudent memorandum about the Wilhelmina and an embargo. A sorry tale appears in the chapter on "Treacherous Acts of German Officials," with von Papen, Mudra, Boy-Ed, von Bernstorff, Albert (with his lost portfolio), Dumba, playing star roles in destruction of property and life, stimulating strikes, and all the rest of the wretched story.

The foregoing gives some idea of the amount of detail crowded into the first half of the book. The other eight chapters are just as plethoric in condensed but adequate information on Sinking Without Warning, Preparedness and Pacifism (a useful summary), Plots and Crimes in Sea and on Land (good to read while the Germans are pleading for "justice"!), The Peace Notes, Diplomatic Relations Broken, We Enter the War, The Call to the Colors, German Intrigue, Rationing and Fighting, and International Peace Debate. The text closes with the President's ringing reply to Germany's declaration that "force shall determine whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men." A good index is supplied.

Several excellent books exist practically parallel with this. But, as a handbook, giving the really important facts and utterances, or as a table book for reference, this unimpassioned narrative of "War" in its diplomatic, executive, secret, and political phases is *facile princeps*.

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

HOUSE OF 200 BABIES HAS ANGELIC LANDLORD

Max Dick Does Not Raise Rent On His Tenants, Who Have Pickle Feast

HE IS PRAISED IN VERSE

This Sounds Like A Fable But It Really Happened On East Side

New York, May 7.—That there should be 200 babies in the house should be enough to make the house happy. That Grosmutter Dick, 94 years old, should promise that there should be no raise of the rents should make them happier. But that, on top of all that, she should call her son, Max Dick, and say:

"My son, why should the tenants be afraid we should raise the rents? Tell them that we have enough and that we will not raise the rents, no matter what these other landlords do. And this is the Passover. Why are they afraid to come to me and ask that the rooms be repapered and painted like always on the Passover? The Passover is the Passover, when all should be new and clean. Not only should all the rooms be papered new, but all the woodwork painted. And no, there shall be no raise of the rents. Go tell them and go do it."

Now when that sort of news gets loose it explains why the sixty families with 200 babies in the house at 69 to 73 Rivington Street should buy out every pickle on the stand of Abie Pokolsky, the pickle man, and plunge into a celebration which sounded all the depths and heights of joy attainable by the use of the well known Powolsky acetic acid products.

Loole's Poetic Outburst

It explains why Loole Zeltner, the Marconi of the East Side, should for the moment forsake the wireless for the wires of the harp which has no connection with the arrival of the Sixty-ninth, why he should pose the classic instrument between his two highly articulate hands and sing in the iambic hexameter of the epic bard that

"He is the greatest landlord in New
York town, we say,
"Because he doesn't raise the rents
from day to day."

And Loole Zeltner didn't have to wait to die and have seven cities claim him, nor to go blind, nor study all the theology in the world and write an inferno before that gem was recognised. The keen literary eye of Harry Marcowitz spotted it in a flash. No sooner spotted than painted. With the brush and ink with which Shefte Jacobson marks the price cards on his pushcart—when he marks them—Harry painted the immortal words on the back of a nice clean almost new suit box and any one who runs through Rivington Street may read them there today. Which is not so bad for a poet.

But it's not so good for Grosmutter Dick. For, it will be observed, the Zeltner saga has a masculine subject. The bard was carried away, as bards so often are, from the wrinkled visage of 94 to the shining cheeks of Max, who is a mere child of but 60 odd. Though if Max's mother has had to see her glory go to her son, as far as the immortality of the lyric art is concerned, she had her consolation in the happy faces of the 200 children who thronged around her chair yesterday. Of course the children didn't care much for the raise or the no raise in rent, but because it was no raise each child was full of Abie Pokolsy's bitterest sweet pickles.

Child Industry Cultivated

Nor was it mere chance that the Max Dick houses are blessed with the pickled smiles of merry little children. Max has deliberately cultivated the child industry with his mother he came from Austria thirty-two years ago. He rose by hard struggle and close saving through the successive glories of coat-maker, bartender and owner of his own place, and ever since he owned his own place he has been encouraging the baby industry at 69 to 73 Rivington Street.

There is a standing prize of $500 for twins born in that house and $150 for any couple whose ninth is a boy, thus proving that Max is not only a patron of the industry but a man who knows all its sporting chances. And though neither of the prizes has yet been claimed, Max says that one of the things that keeps his tenants happy is trying to win one.

Proving the lengths to which the sporting blood of the block may go, Max points out Boris Rabinovitch, who has twelve; Abie the Pickle Man, who has six; Harry Marcowitz, with seven, and a long list of Cohens, Levys, Goldsteins and Abramsons who trail along with a meager four, five or three. Max himself is one of the few traitors to the cause. These are but two in his own personal flock.

But he insists that he keeps all the others happy by not raising the rent and thus getting their papas and their mamas to buy for them the luscious Pokolsky pickles. And incidentally Max has started a landlord's war in Rivington Street. The non-Max tenants look with envying eyes on the Max, and the Max tenants look down with scorn on the non-Max. And the non-Max tenants spent most of yesterday taking their landlords, all of whom have raised the rents, to walk by the sign where glows the fame of Max.

And epic bard Loole Zeltner believes he sees the material for another heroic verse drama in which the lot of the happy is contrasted with that of the unhappy. When he gets it finished he is going to start telephoning it around and that will mean the finish of the tottering wreck of Mr. Burelson's telephone system and Loole will be alone and supreme with only the Postal Telegraph to rival the grapevine.

New York's Air Police Take Up Beat In Clouds

Bluecoat Airmen Patroled The Atmosphere At Pan-American Convention

(*Special to The New York Times*)

Atlantic City, N. J., May 5.—New York's aerial police force has been assigned to a new "beat." Tomorrow afternoon the sky policemen will take up the patrol of the official courses of the Atlantic City air port in a demonstration of their efficiency and practicability. Immediately after their arrival from New York the flying squadron is scheduled to leave Field No. 1, 135th Street and North River at 10:12 o'clock in the morning, and the first machine is expected to "dock" at the air port by noon.

Colonel Jefferson Demont Thompson, chief of the New York air force, flew down today as pathfinder for the trip. He will wing out from the air port at 10:30 o'clock to meet his detail and escort them to the landing places at Chelsea Heights. Major Herbert Mapes and Major Granville A. Pollock, deputy chief and wing commander of the cloud patrol, have been here since the opening of the second Pan American Aeronautic Congress, and have laid out the "beats" to which the air police will be assigned.

Mayor Peters of Boston, in a message, announced that he would send a police official to see the demonstration, and similar advices have been received from Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, Mass.; Mayor Watt of Albany, Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, and others.

One of the interesting features of "police day" will be the operation of the wireless telephone from the commander of the force on the ground, transmitting orders directly to the commanders of the details. The machines have been equipped with apparatus for the stunt, and with proper weather conditions the demonstration will be given while the squadron is in full wing.

Fliers Have Close Call

Crashing into a large touring car while ascending in their airplane, Dr. E. L. Allan of New York, John P. Davies of Buffalo, and Sid Chaplin, brother of Charlie Chaplin, miraculously escaped uninjured today.

The accident occurred at the air port. Dr. Allan, who has a record of 2,800 hours in the air and has flown probably more than any other sportsman, had planned to take Davies and Chaplin back to New York. They were taken to the field in the automobile of Earle L. Ovington of Atlantic City.

Ovington parked the car in the tall grass near the field. As Dr. Allan, with his pasengers, started to rise, he headed into the wind, and, unaware of the presence of the automobile, half hidden by the grass, pointed the nose of the airplane directly at it. It was skimming along when Ovington and other bystanders suddenly realised the peril of those aboard.

Dr. Allan was seated in the back of the machine, and could not see the car. The others, who were in front, suddenly saw it, and signaled frantically to rise. They were too late. The aircraft struck the motor car and came to a stop. There was a rush to the airplane, but the occupants smilingly stepped out, unhurt. The airplane was only slightly damaged. The automobile was demolished.

Planning Flight To Cuba

Contests for the aerial marathons, for which several leading newspapers have offered prizes, promise to develop as the result of the interest taken in the exposition by President Menocal of Cuba. A flight from Atlantic City to Havana is being arranged by Victor Hugo Barranco, personal representative of President Menocal, with offices in New York, who went to Washington today to confer with the Cuban Minister. He expects to announce the details upon his return Wednesday.

He has cabled President Menocal for permission to stage the flight. Senor Barranco expects to use a land plane for his flight because of its speed. By direct line the distance from here to Havana is 1,000 miles, with the longest compulsory water course 91 miles, between Havana and Key West. Seaplanes in operation over this waterway make the flight daily in thirty-five minutes, and this could be cut down at least ten minutes with a high powered airplane such as is proposed.

AMERICAN SCHOOL HAS COMMENCEMENT TODAY

Class Of 1919 To Hold Exercises At Masonic Hall This Afternoon

The Shanghai American School class of 1919 will hold their commencement exercises at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Examinations have been held during the last few days and the commencement exercises will complete the term's work for the year.

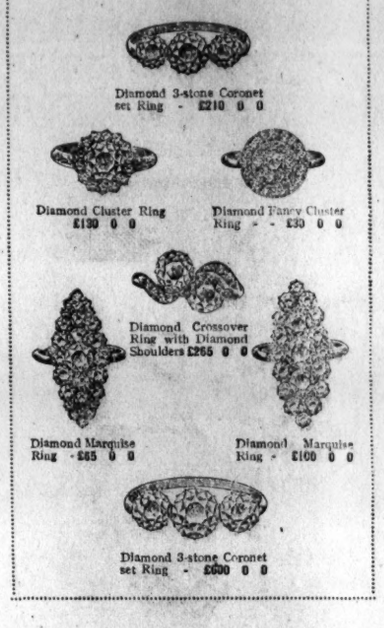
A number of the members of the faculty are leaving the school to go on home leave, including Supt. Guy C. Stockton, F. W. Gill, Miss M. Russell and Miss Ashby.

The following will be the commencement program:

Processional—Praise Ye the Father .....Gounod
Music—All Powerful .....Walmisly
Glee Club.
Invocation..Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.E.
Chorus and Recitative...Thou Hast Tried Our Hearts
Stabat Mater .....Rossini
F. W. Gill and Glee Club.
Address...Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, St. John's University
Music—(a) Lullaby .....J. Barnby
(b) June Day .....Muller
Glee Club.
Presentation of the Glass:
Supt. Guy C. Stockton.
Awarding of Diplomas:
Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General
Darkies' Cradle Song .....Wheeler
Girls Double Quartet.
Patriotic Song .....Miles
High School Chorus.

GIBSON MAKES HIGH BREAK

In a game of billiards at the American Club yesterday afternoon, Mr. Harry Gibson made a break of 82, the second highest run ever made in the Club. After losing the white ball, Mr. Gibson ran 25 off the red. The Club record of 111, held by Mr. C. D. Komaroff, was established January 15 of this year. Mr. Gibson's previous best marks are 65, made in December of last year, and 66, run on March 19. His opponent yesterday afternoon was Mr. L. Jacob.


Diamond 3-stone Coronet set Ring - £210 0 0
Diamond Cluster Ring £130 0 0
Diamond Fancy Cluster Ring - - £30 0 0
Diamond Crossover Ring with Diamond Shoulders £265 0 0
Diamond Marquise Ring - £85 0 0
Diamond Marquise Ring - £100 0 0
Diamond 3-stone Coronet set Ring - £600 0 0

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LENIN TALKS OF FUTURE OF COMMUNIST RUSSIA

Some Concessions Must Be Made To Western Powers, He Says In Interview

Mr. Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the Temps, has had an interview with Lenin, of which the following is translated by the Manchester Guardian. The interview seems to have taken place in February or March last. Lenin said:

We are exceedingly anxious to adapt ourselves to circumstances during the period of transition through which Europe is passing. Can a communal State like ours, surrounded by capitalist States, exist? Why not? Of course it is very difficult for a people like the Russian people, young and little developed, to live without numerous ties with the neighboring and more advanced nations. We need technicians, scientists, and all the apparatus of universal industry. Particularly today, when the productive powers of Russia are destroyed, we are unable alone to develop the immense resources of this country. Under such conditions, however disagreeable the admission, we must admit that our principles, though applying within our own frontiers, must beyond our frontiers give place to political agreements which will allow us to live. Thus we very sincerely propose to recognise that we must pay the income on foreign loans and, as we have no money, we shall pay it with corn, oil, and all kinds of raw materials of which we shall have enough once normal production is resumed.

We have decided to grant timber and mining concessions to the citizens of the Entente Powers (on condition that the essential principles of Soviet Russia are respected). Further, we should be resigned to ceding territories of the old Russian Empire to certain Entente Powers. We know English, Japanese and American capitalists are very anxious for such cessions. As for France we are not clear. There seem to be two opposed currents in France so far as we are concerned. We shall not resist any reasonable demands that will give us peace. If too much is asked we shall fight and defend ourselves. The Western Powers are beginning to see that it is not quite so easy to make war on us as they thought at first. An honest peace would be the best thing for the whole world. We are ready to make a bargain.

To show our sincerity, I can tell you that we have granted a concession to an international company for the building of the Velliki Severni Pout—that is to say, the Great Northern Railway. It is a line three thousand versts long to run from Soroka, a station on the middle of the Murman Railway, via Kotlas and the Urals, to the junction of the Obi and the Irtish. Immense virgin forests of eight millions of hectares and all kinds of unexploited mines will fall within the domain of the construction company. As we have not the means to develop these ourselves there is no harm in giving the job to a foreign company. It is a case of ceding property of the State for a fixed term, probably eighty years, with the right of repurchasing. Our conditions will not be hard. The laws of the Soviet fixing the eight-hour day and controlled by workmen's organisations will be respected, and that will suffice. Of course this is a great departure from pure Communism and there has been much controversy over the project, but we have decided to accept what the period of transition through which we are passing renders necessary. The Bolshevik Government will keep any bond it signs.

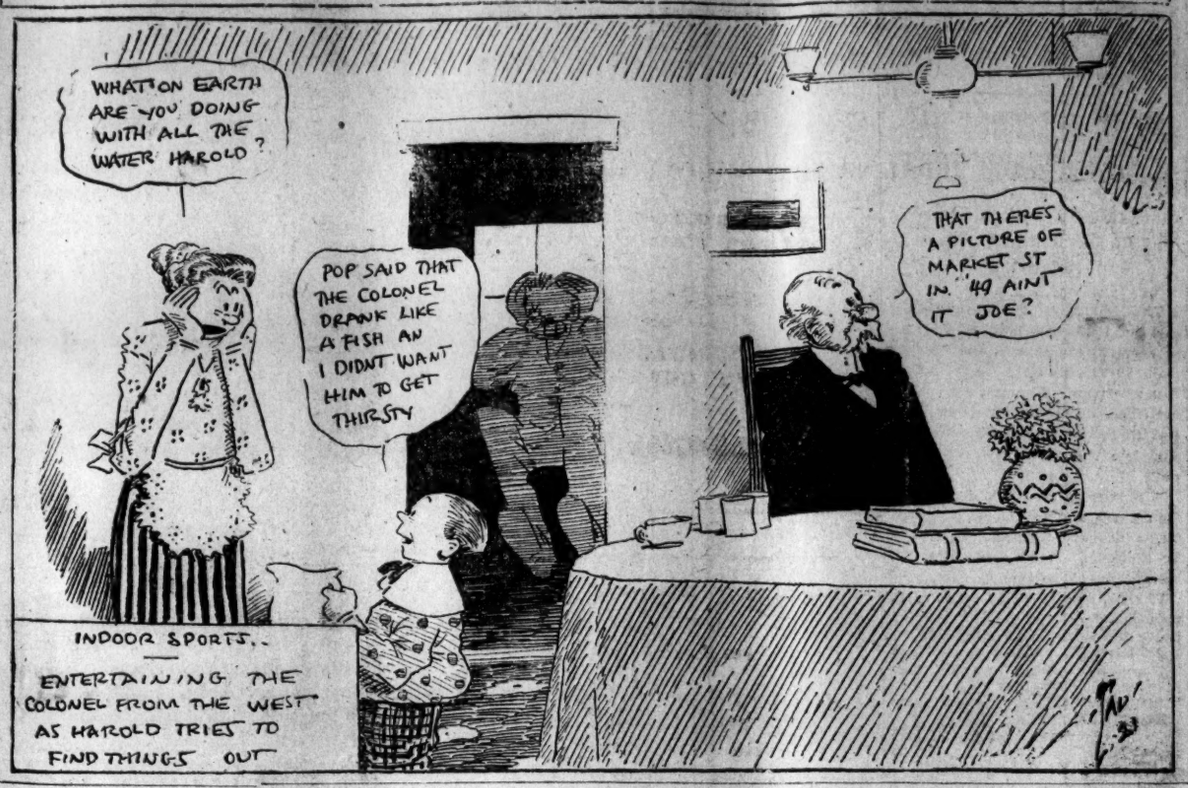
The State Of The Future

You ask me about the future of the world. I am no prophet, but of this I am sure—that the old State of the capitalists and of Free Trade, such as England was, is dying. The State of the future will monopolise everything; buy everything, sell everything. The evolution of the world is moving inevitably towards Socialism. There are various transitional forms and phases, but the goal is one. Who would have believed a few years ago in the possibility of the nationalisation of railways in America, or that this Republic would buy up all the wheat to put it to the use most convenient to the States? The League of Nations will be extremely difficult to constitute, but out of these experiments a new form of civilisation will in the end emerge. Clearly our Communist experience here is not a decisive proof. Russia is a nation apart, whose intellectual culture does not correspond at all to Western culture. The land question here has problems unknown to you. Remember that private rural property was created only a few years ago by Stolypin. In Russia when the old autocratic Government foundered there was no power to oppose the explosion of the Social Revolution. In Germany and in France, where the ancient pillars are enormously more solid than they were with us, a revolution is much more difficult to commence than was the case in Russia.

On the other hand, if a Socialist regime established itself in France or in Germany it would be much easier with them than with us to perpetuate it. Socialism would find in the West the staffs, the talents, the organism, every variety of intellectual and material help which we lack here.

I sum up by saying that experience proves that every human group is moving towards Socialism by its own road. The old world can no longer exist. The economic situation engendered by the war will precipitate its downfall. All that has been said, all that can be said, against the State as employer has not prevented or checked this evolution. To remedy the defects of the State employer we shall have to strike out new forms of control, but today it is hopeless to prevent the State becoming the employer. That it must happen will come as by its own weight.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


WHAT ON EARTH ARE YOU DOING WITH ALL THE WATER HAROLD?
POP SAID THAT THE COLONEL DRANK LIKE A FISH AN I DIDNT WANT HIM TO GET THIRSTY
THAT THERES A PICTURE OF MARKET ST IN '49 AINT IT JOE?
INDOOR SPORTS.
ENTERTAINING THE COLONEL FROM THE WEST AS HAROLD TRIES TO FIND THINGS OUT

China And Japan Likened To Whale And Swordfish

Eminent British Peace Delegate Frankly Says The Shantung Question Was Settled By Paris Solely On Grounds Of Expediency

By James M. Tuohy

Paris, May 3.—"China is like a whale," said an eminent member of the British peace delegation to me today when I asked him how the settlement of the Shantung Peninsula question between China and Japan could be explained.

"Nobody cares about a whale," he continued. "Japan is like a swordfish: Japan has something to be reckoned with—a sword. When the whale grows teeth it will have a claim to consideration also, but in the mean time, as between the two, the swordfish dominates the situation."

"Then you do not consider that the decision of the Big Three on this question is based on justice!" I asked.

"No, but on expediency. When I heard Baron Makino's speech at the Plenary Conference on the League of Nations, I said to myself, 'The Japanese have been satisfied about Shantung.' The only hope the Chinese have left of getting a fair deal is the operation of the League of Nations, but, as things stand, the Japanese have all the trump cards in their hand.

"I have no prejudice against the Japanese. Their over population problem is a perplexing one for them and for the entire East, but hitherto, they have not found either Manchuria or Korea suitable climatically to their race. But such a climate as that of Honolulu would suit them admirably or they could dispose of millions of their surplus population in California, while, of course, Australia would provide them with a still more extensive and suitable outlet."

It is an open secret that Premier Hughes of Australia made the fight on the race equally proposal under the League of Nations which prevented the Japanese gaining the insertion of their proposal in the charter of the League.

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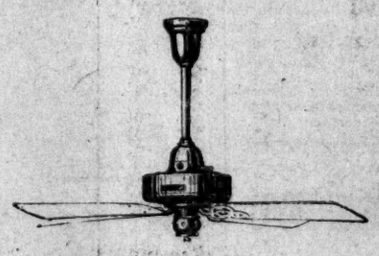

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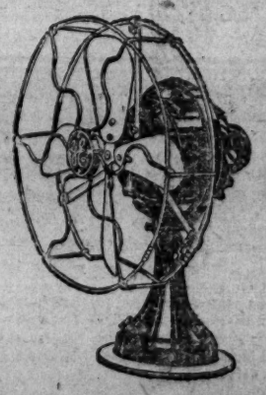

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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大陸報

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Deposits are limited to $100 a month for an individual, and $150 a month for a school or public body. In the case of individuals, the maximum amount of deposits, principal and interest included, is $2,000; in the case of schools or public bodies, $3,000.

The smallest deposit that is accepted at one time is $1. However, in order to provide for the saving of sums smaller than one dollar, Savings Stamps of 5 and 10-cent denominations are on sale, to be affixed on Savings Cards which are obtainable at the Savings Bank. Such Cards will be accepted as deposits when stamps to the value of $1 have been affixed.

The interest allowed is 4.2 per cent; per annum, calculated from the day following deposit up to the day preceding withdrawal. Deposits are not subject to taxation by the Government.

Further information and copies of the Post Office Savings Bank Guide can be obtained at the Savings Bank.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1919.

24065

Shanghai District Court

NOTICE is hereby given that 933 casks (containing 450 lbs. each) of egg-yolk, enemy property, formerly belonging to Giessels and Co. and now stored at Pootung Godown adjacent to the Customs Yard at Pootung, will be sold to the highest bidder.

TENDERS with name and address of the proposed purchaser and price offered, clearly stated, must be sent to Tender Box No. 1 (located at the gate of the Court near Shanghai Hangchow Railway Station) at or before 12:00 a.m. of the 23rd June, 1919. No tender below Tls. 4.00 s.s. per picul will be accepted; the goods having been tested by Mr. Wm. M. Robertson, have been found fairly good quality and fit for manufacturing purposes. The tenders will be opened on the 23rd inst. at 2 p.m. The party whose tender is accepted shall pay 1/5 of the total price within three days of the date of opening of tenders, and the balance must be paid within one week; otherwise, the next highest bidder will be entitled to the same.

By Order of the Ministry of Justice, Peking.

Shanghai District Court.

June 17, 1919.

24013

Shanghai District Court

NOTICE is hereby given that 1,300 tons of Seasame Seeds (Yellow and White), enemy property, formerly belonging to Melchers and Co. and now stored at Pootung Godown adjacent to the Customs Yard, Pootung, will be sold to the highest bidder.

TENDERS with name and address of the proposed purchaser and price offered, clearly stated, must be sent to Tender Box No. 2 (located at the gate of the Court near Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Station) at or before 12 noon of the 25th June, 1919. Estimate for same has been made by expert of the Chamber of Commerce that no tender below Tls. 5 s.s. per 100 catties (gross weight) will be accepted. The Tenders will be opened on the 25th inst. at 2 p.m. The party whose tender is accepted shall pay 1/5 of the total price within three days of the date of opening of tenders, and the balance must be paid within one week; otherwise, the next highest bidder will be entitled to the same.

By Order of the Ministry of Justice, Peking.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT.

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

24046

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

Allied and Neutral parties having claims in Gold Currencies against the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai, are requested to lodge same with the Liquidator not later than 30th June, 1919.

A. G. Stephen, Liquidator
By his attorney
R. A. STUART.

16th June, 1919.

24038

A PURSE LOST

Let it be known to the public that Mr. Tien Fu Hsiang has lost a purse on 14 inst. while riding in a rickshaw.

It contained a draft, No. 85, of twenty thousand dollars denomination bought at Yuan Shen Jen Chi (元生仁記) native bank of Chinkiang to be cashed by Wang Sing Nan at Jun Chang Chan (潤昌棧). It also contained two receipts, signed by Fu Hsiang and Shu Ti Chen (徐紱城) respectively, amounting to Tls. 1382.44.

The said papers have become void of their validity should they be fallen into the hands of people of any nationality.

The above emergency has been made known to Messrs. Wang and Shu. It had also appeared in the form of notice in Shen Pao and Sing Wan Pao.

TIEN FU HSIANG.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice Of Dividend To Holders Of Share Warrants to Bearer

NOTICE is hereby given that a final dividend at the rate of five per cent (ten shillings per share) plus a bonus of five per cent, both less income tax at five shillings and ninepence in the £, for the year ended 31st December, 1918, (making 10% plus 5% bonus—less income tax—for the year) has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 10 (accompanied by the declaration required by H.B.M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the sixth day of June, 1919, in Sterling at the Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS.
Secretary.

24032

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. North 2768

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTICE is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai Branch, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

THE MANAGER.

23962

NOTICE

Dr. Oks and Dr. Holper

No. 3 Kiukiang Road
Tel.: Central 1801

Dr. OKS, M.D., Eye, ear, throat, nose and internal diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

Dr. HOLPER, M.D. Urinary, skin and internal diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

23741

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1923.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
M. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

23836

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 24th June to the 30th June, 1919, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

23988

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Business Opportunity

Advertiser, from Europe, ally, having 15 years' experience in Cinema business, (technical, scientific, industrial and commercial) having already built Studio and Laboratory in Shanghai and possessing nearly all the necessary machineries, etc., for the production of Moving Pictures, wishes to make connection with one or more energetic business men, or with an established firm, for the promotion of a company to operate in Shanghai and elsewhere, whose principal object will be the development and exploitation of the Cinema business throughout China, as well as the manufacturing of Cinema pictures, and, finally, the importation, sale and exchange of American and Italian cinematograph films, machines, accessories, etc.

Only serious offers taken into consideration.

Write: c/o Box 245, BRITISH POST OFFICE, Shanghai.

23996

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Choh Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23826

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

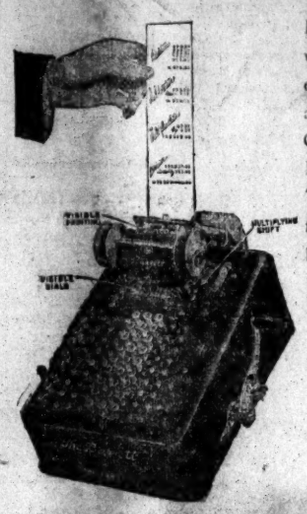
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

BARRETT (PORTABLE)

COMPUTING-LISTING

MACHINE



Here is a machine that will ADD and LIST equal to all other machines and is also equipped with a CALCULATING device. It has a capacity of TWELVE figures and is fitted with complete keyboard.

Undoubtedly the best all-round machine on the market for general office use.

Illustrated booklet on request

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 23 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22240

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISER (lady) wishes to join tennis-club in Western district or Race Course. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

24058 J. 21

LADY, in Bubbling Well, wants to find table boarders for her private house. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

24052 J. 20

WANTED, to let, a part of store on Hatamen Street, for confectionery, and bakery. Splendid location and long term of lease. Rent reasonable. Fine location for Ice Cream Parlors, in conjunction. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS office or J.D.B. No. 12 Hat-A-Men, Peking, China.

24025 J.19

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, competent stenographer by large American Corporation. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

24053 J. 22

WANTED by an old-established American firm, intelligent self-confident young lady. In answering, state nationality and salary expected. For further particulars. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

24048 J. 24

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one new King 8-cylinder town-car, electric starting, 35 x 4½ tires, Taels 4,200. Apply Long Chong Bicycle Co., Nanking Road.

24061 J. 22

FOR SALE, two absolutely new 6-cylinder EMPIRE sedan cars, complete in every respect. For further particulars please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Telephone, West 1213.

24064 J. 21

FOR SALE, 2¼ h.p. "Triumph" motor-cycle in good running order. Apply A. E. Fenton, 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

23073 J. 19

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, three rooms, first floor. Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23959

HOUSES TO LET

49 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed, detached house. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

23965 J.18

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23832

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large adjoining rooms; small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis. Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

BACHELORS' mess forming; large house in Western district, tennis lawn and garage, four bathrooms, every convenience. Available until December. Britishers or Americans desired. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

24050 J. 24

A French family has a nice and airy room with board in Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

24032 J.19

FLAT to rent, unfurnished, two attractive rooms and verandah, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters. Tls. 65, taxes and water included. Lawn tennis. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

24031 J.19

TO LET, nicely furnished bedroom with bathroom attached near Quinsan Gardens. Private family. No board. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

24021

TO LET, large back room with board by private family. Quinsan Gardens. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

24005 J.22

TO LET, furnished room with bathroom and board. 90 Carter Road, corner of Avenue Road.

24026 J.21

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT

SUMMER, 1919

$250 to Tls. 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

23656

KULING HOUSE for rent, $275 for the summer. Large living room, reception room, two bedrooms and large verandah. Well-furnished, near centre. Inquire J. C. Clark, 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

24055 J. 22

TO LET, for twelve months, from August 1st, well-furnished six-roomed house, with staff of good servants, piano, telephone, etc. Western district, close to trams. Suitable for married couple or quiet bachelors. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

24054 J. 19

FLAT to let, one of the most comfortable flats in Shanghai. Large cool rooms, tastefully furnished, on Bubbling Well Road, near Race Course. Tls. 120 including taxes, water and telephone. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

24060 J. 21

8 AVENUE ROAD, semi-detached four-roomed house to let. Apply on the premises.

24028 J.19

TO LET, Kuling house to let, three bedrooms, large living room and verandah, moderately furnished, water piped, five minutes from church and recreation ground. Magnificent view. Price $375. Inquire Lot 100, Kuling.

23971 J. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED

An experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of book-keeping, typewriting, correspondence and office routine, seeks position. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

24057 J. 20

ADVERTISER, Chinese, 10 years and upwards experience in import and export firms, knowledge of general office work, Customs, book-keeping, invoicing, etc., with good connection with native buyers of imported fancy sundry goods. Able to take up import department work, or other responsible capacity. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

24043 J. 20

CHINESE gentleman, having college education and knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping, and filing system, wishes to work in foreign firm. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

24047 J. 21

SITUATION WANTED: A graduate (of Nanking Higher Normal School) with considerable ability, desires position in company, factory or school. Apply to Yu Koh Dziang, No. 24 New Chungking Road, Shanghai.

24045 J. 21

RESPECTABLE CHINESE OF GOOD EDUCATION, 30, with executive ability, wants position as Manager Assistant, Compradore, Translator, Interpreter, Superintendent or any other position of responsibility. Was trained at Clark's College, London, and a graduate of the Columbus Banking School, Ohio, U.S.A. 13 years in business with good local connections. Formerly held important Government Railway appointment. Speaks various dialects and is able to put up strong guarantee. Can take full charge of native staff. Willing to travel. A1 references. At present employed. Please apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

24027 J.18

YOUNG man of Polish nationality, seeks any kind of a position. Speaks good English, Russian, also understands French. Willing to start at a small salary. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

24022 J.19

WANTED by young girl, beginner, position as stenotypist; willing to start at Taels 40. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

24019 J.19

A smart young lady arriving from Australia about the first week in July desires position as stenographer and typist. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

24034 J.19

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND

WALKER TRUST

Prizes for Essays.

The WALKER TRUSTEES invite Essays on—

SPIRITUAL REGENERATION as the Basis of WORLD RECONSTRUCTION.

Sympathising with the present aspirations after a better social and international order, and believing that the realisation of the highest ideals of humanity will depend essentially on an awakening to spiritual truths which will permeate and inspire all thought, the Trustees desire the essayists to concentrate their attention primarily on the nature and the necessity of spiritual regeneration, and on the methods by which it may be attained.

The following prizes are offered for the most widely helpful essays:—

I. **STUDENTS' PRIZES.** Four Prizes of £15 each

II. **WORKERS' PRIZES.** Four Prizes of £25 each

III. **OPEN PRIZE of £200**—

(Open to anyone in any part of the World.)

Essays (which may be in any language) should not exceed 20,000 words.

All essays must reach the hands of the Secretary, The Walker Trust, Rothes, Markinch, Fife, on or before 1st March, 1920.

Explanatory booklet giving full particulars and conditions may be had free on application to The Secretary, The WALKER TRUST, Rothes, Markinch, Fife, Scotland.

ANDREW BENNETT,
Secretary.

The University,
St. Andrews, January, 1919.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukot
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit. Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
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Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,980,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Soiete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.

Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented, when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 滙 理 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with, *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,922.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—	
Guilders 70,000,000	(about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilders 12,760,236	(about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tehing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Franrisco		
Tascalusa		May 22
Colombia		May 24
Shinyo Maru		May 26
Taiyu Maru		May 27
Uncas		May 29
Windber		June 2
Broad Arrow		June 11
West Vaca		June 13
Maricopa		June 14
Royal Arrow		June 18
For Tacoma		
Grayson		May 24
Africa Maru		May 27
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar		May 22
Methven		May 26
Harold Dollar		June 12
Empress fo Asia		June 15
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince		May 24
Eurybates		June 14
For London, etc.		
Carmarthenshire		May 10
Shidzuoka Maru		May 12
Lycaon		May 20
Neuralia		May 24
Kaga Maru		May 26
Mentor		May 27
Amur Maru		May 29
Tokushima Maru		May 30
Yokohama Maru		June 9
Rhesus		June 10
For Liverpool		
Pakling		May 11
Stentor		June 5
For Marseilles		
Sanno Maru		May 30
Indo Maru		June 8
For Bombay		
Dilwara		May 19
For Java		
Tjimanock		June 7

Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:

Shanghai

Other branches in
HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

Asia Banking Corporation

New York

CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City.
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 17, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	16-18
Pemfret	"	16-18
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	30-35
Soles	"	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-70
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-90
Pigeons	"	18-20
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	"	none
Bananas	"	6-8
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	25-30
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	6-8
Pears	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	10-12
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-8
French Beans	"	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per 'b.	1.00
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/4½=Tls. 3.72
@ exch. 74.5=Mex. $4.99
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 124½=Tls. 80.32
@ exch. 74.5=Mex. $107.81
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 74.325
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 240
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1835
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 54⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 29.84
Ex., New York on London T.T. G: $4.62⅝

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/4⅛
London ..... Demand 5/4⅜
India ..... Nom. T.T. 307
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 806
Paris ..... Nom. Demand 809
New York ..... T.T. 124
New York ..... Demand 124½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 86⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 40⅞
Batavia ..... T.T. 315⅝
Singapore ..... T.T. 43⅜

Banks Buying Rates

Lonon ..... Demand 5/5⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/6⅜
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/7
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/7⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/7⅛
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 875
New York ... o/d. Docy. 125⅛
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 131⅛

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,650 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $3.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For June

Hk. Tls. 3.43	@	5/2⅜	£1
„ 1	@	784	Francs 8.73
„ 0.74	@	121½	Gold $1
„ 1	@	42⅜	Yen 2.61
„ 1	@	15	Rupees 4.37
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japanese Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.65 August
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.20 June
Tls. 21.00 July
Tls. 21.50 August
Japan-China S. and W. Co.:
Tls. 26.20 August
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 13.10 June
Tls. 13.60 July
Tls. 14.10 August
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 191.50 June
Tls. 191.50 July
Tls. 191.10 August
Phoenix "16" Tls. 179.50 July

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Consolidated Tls. 2.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.50 June
New Engineering Tls. 26.75
New Engineering Tls. 26.85 Sept.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 187.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.):
Tls. 14.00 September
Tls. 13.25 June
Laou Kung Mow Cotton
Tls. 200.00 June

Unofficial

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 200.00
Tls. 197.00 September
Tls. 188.00 June
Oriental Cotton Tls. 88.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 25.50 July
Tls. 27.00 September
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf:
Tls. 100.00 September
Tls. 95.00 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 36.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Hall and Holtz 7% Debs. @
Tls. 85.00 cash

Unofficial

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
Tls. 100.00 September

N.Y.K. Pays Big Dividends

At the half-year ordinary general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held in Tokio on May 29, a net profit for the term ended March 31, 1919, of Yen 33,220,208.08 was reported, including Yen. 1,632,547.72 brought forward from the previous account.

The directors proposed the following appropriation of the surplus:

	Yen
Legal reserve fund ...	1,584,614.04
Appropriation to cover rates of war time charter	13,000,000.00
Directors' and auditors' fees	580,000.00
Dividend (10% per annum), ...	2,900,000.00
Extra dividend (40% per annum)	11,600,000.00
Fund for the training, protection and encouragement of seamen	400,000.00
Pension fund	1,500,000.00
Yen	31,564,614.04

leaving a balance of Yen 1,655,594.04 to be carried forward to next account.

The report announced six vessels of 7,000 gross tonnage each building for addition to the company's present fleet of 94 ships.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Quotations:

London, copper market (June 16): Spot £83; against £81.39 (?).

Forward £83.12.6 against £82.10.0.

Rubber market (June 16): Plantation crepe first latex 1/8d., smoked 1/7d., Para, fine hard cure, 2/5d.

Marseilles (June 17): Saigon rice 100-102 fcs.: Japanese green peas 120: Japanese potato-starch 135.

Le Havre (June 17): Cotton 297.50.

Lyons (June 17): Raw silk: Cevennes 130: Italian 138: Syrian 100-102: Japan 128-130: China 139: Canton 94-95.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijin-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended June 15, was 233 tons.

AMERICA HAS NO SHIPS FOR HUGE JAPAN TRADE

Two Countries Now Do An Annual Business Of A Half Billion Yen

Tokio, June 10.—The crying need of an American merchant marine is shown graphically in an exhaustive compilation of trade statistics, just issued by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, which reveals that in 1918 America enjoyed fifty percent of the foreign trade that was handled through that port and that less than five percent of all the trade was carried in American bottoms. Two percent of the commerce between the port of Yokohama and American ports was carried in American ships, The Japan Advertiser finds.

The total of the business between America and the port of Yokohama was more than a half billion yen in 1918, of which exports to America are twice the value of the imports. The same balance between exports and imports holds good in the case of trade with Great Britain, during that year, and in the case of France the ratio is one hundred to one in favor of the exports.

The effect of the war in Japan trade, from all ports was to treble both the exports and imports, the imports jumping from Y.595,735,725 in 1914 to Y.1,668,148,833 in 1918. In the same period the exports advanced from Y.591,101,461 to Y.1,962,100,668.

Wages Advance With Prices

The carefully prepared tables and diagrams contained in the report indicate an advance in prices of commodities in Yokohama of more than one hundred percent, with wages lagging somewhat to the rear, although also making a big advance. Immediately following the outbreak of the war the price of commodities declined while wages were slightly on the rise, but this relation was equalised in 1916 when the upward flight of both was phenomenal.

Plenty Of Money

The values of deposits and savings at Yokohama have doubled in two years and the rate of interest on loans has held steady, with a slight decrease. Prices of all grades of raw silk dropped disastrously with the outbreak of the war but have since steadily mounted far above the high tide of the last ten years. The value of the raw silk exported from Japan has gone from Y.20,000,000 in 1868 to Y380,000,000 in 1918.

The figures of the Yokohama Chamber show that money was considerably easier there at the end of the war than at the outbreak. In the year just passed the loans were but little short of the deposits while both had jumped nearly fifty percent from 1914 to 1918.

To offset these figures, however, the cost of the main article of sustenance in Japan has soared to the verge of famine prices. Rice has advanced from Y.14. per koku as an average price in 1909 to Y.34. per koku in 1918.

Osaka Becoming Big Port

In the department devoted to the importance of Japan ports the rise of Osaka as a serious contestant for the honor of the second port of Japan is remarkable. Fifteen years ago the importance of this port was insignificent by comparison with that of Yokohama and Kobe, but its exports are now nearly neck and neck with those of Kobe.

Japanese ships have, in the last five years, taken over the carrying of the foreign trade relinquished by the Germans as well as the part that British and American ships gave up. The tonnage carried by British ships was, in 1918, only one-third of that carried five years previously and the trade carried on with Japan through American ships decreased markedly.

All Foreign Tonnage Drops

The tonnage of American merchant vessels coming into Yokohama dropped from 811,636 in 1913 to 175,952 in 1918. During the war the Dutch ships took the place of German ships in third place in Japan trade, as far as the port of Yokohama is an indication. British tonnage dropped from 3,051,247 in 1913, which was a close second to the Japanese tonnage, to 315,321 last year. The Dutch tonnage was only slightly in advance of the American, for 1913.

AN AMERICAN PASTOR'S STORY

The Rev. William R. Brock, of Berwyn, Oklahoma, recently realted the following personal experiences:—

"When I was a boy of about twelve years" said he, "I had what a boy seldom has—rheumatism. I had been in bad health for some months and was taken out of school on account of it. But I kept getting worse and at one time could hardly get around. This, I suppose, undermined my health and was the cause of my later troubles.

"Some time ago I became very weak, had a severe pain in my side almost all the time and, when I walked any distance, I became out of breath, with a feeling of burning at the heart. My head and limbs would ache fearfully, especially at night. Then my rheumatism came on again and, later, I had a dry hacking cough which nearly drove me distracted.

"A friend in Texas, some years before had told me of the benefit he had received from Dr. Williams' pink pills, and finally I was induced to try them by an article in a paper which told of their correcting a case similar to mine. I took them and they made me well."

In rheumatism the blood is thin and lacking in red corpuscles, the portion of the blood that carries oxygen. A remedy that increases the number of these corpuscles enable the blood to carry more oxygen and the oxygen burns out the rheumatic poisons.

Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' pink pills for the pale people, the world-renowned blood and nerve tonic. They are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for six bottles, post free.

Write for a copy of the booklet "Building Up The Blood." A postcard request to the above address will bring it to you by return mail.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	29.70
War Loan:	
3 percent	61.75
4 percent 1917	71.30
4 percent 1918	72.00
5 percent	87.20

The Summer is the time for AMERICAN APPLE CIDER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

Electric Fans

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE TO ALL

TO THE BUSINESS MAN who, by studying his assistants' comforts during the hot summer, gets the highest efficiency possible out of his staff.

TO THE SHOPKEEPER who, by their use, will keep his shop cool, and his customers comfortable and happy, to their mutual advantage.

TO THE HOME where, with their assistance, you can dine and sleep in comfort, and rise the next day feeling thoroughly refreshed and ready for anything that comes before you.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE?

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Vital necessity to a counting house.

Good light is more necessary to the efficient working of your business than all the labour-saving appliances that have been invented. There is no business house that is not the better for good lighting. Wherever there is work to be done with efficiency, a staff to keep keen and cheerful, and customers to attract, there good lighting is a vital necessity.

Brilliant Electric Company
Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
'Phone: Central 4907

We are specialists in good lighting.
Lighting advice and plans on requests.

A-66

THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

JUST UNPACKED!
LATEST SUMMER HATS
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WEATHER

Very cloudy, still unsteady weather with northeast breezes.

DEATH

LOBENSTINE: On May 15, 1919, at Columbia, South Carolina, Edwin Clark Lobenstine, eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, of acute dysentery, aged 3 years 8 months.

24059

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 19, 1919

Japan Gets Shantung But China Is The Gainer

WHEN you consider how China has fared at the Paris peace conference in more than the surface and immediate aspects, you cannot escape the conclusion that the greatest gift the Western Powers have given China in years was the decision to award Shantung to Japan. For in exchange for Shantung China gets benefits that are immeasurable. The decision on Shantung did two things. It awakened the Chinese people. And it riveted the attention of the world on a Far Eastern problem that sorely needs the world's attention.

For more than two years there has been in China a government that has not only let the country sink into a shocking state but has plundered it and betrayed it to another country. For more than two years Japan has been able, through the assistance of official Chinese, to tighten its grip on a large part of the country. But this has been gradually and undramatically, a little at a time. And the Chinese people remained apparently unmoved. Then the Japanese got Shantung. And the Chinese were stung to wakefulness. The national wave of patriotism and the remarkable achievements of the last fortnight are the result. The Shantung decision was a blessing. It did what nothing else has been able to do. It aroused the Chinese to a sense of their danger and to a determination to avert it. For that Shantung is a small price. As THE CHINA PRESS said many weeks ago, Shantung is a minor issue. The real issue is whether China should be governed by the Chinese agents of another country. It is that and not the ownership of Shantung that will determine whether China shall continue to exist as an independent state.

Shantung has also awakened the West. Throughout the war neither Europe nor America could be made to take any interest in or understand what was happening in this part of the world. They could not be made to see that the world's future was dependent as much on what was happening here as what was happening in Europe. Then the Shantung question arose in Paris. Japan made its threat to withdraw from the peace conference in Italy's footsteps. That made news and for days the Far Eastern question held the leading position on the first page of every large newspaper. And the press comments, which we reproduce in another column on this page, are the result. The West found itself confronted with a problem and it had to get informed. That is all we foreigners of the Far East have asked. The public of Europe and America now has the facts before it; the result we need not fear.

Had friends of China set out to bring about some consummation at the peace conference that would have been of the greatest benefit to China they could have chosen no better measure than the award of Shantung to Japan.

American Press On Japan's Victory At Paris

(Literary Digest)

Kiaochow, the prize of battle which Japan wrested from Germany early in the war, will go back to China by Japan's voluntary pledge. Yet Japan wins and China loses, as many observers see it, in the diplomatic game that has just been played out at Paris. For the granting to Japan by the peace terms of all economic "rights, titles, and privileges" held by Germany in the Shantung peninsula gives to the Empire of the Mikado, in the words of a Boston editor, "a better strangle-hold on the province than could be found in an army of occupation." The granting of Japan's demands, declares Mr. I. H. Hsu, a special envoy from Shantung to the Peace Conference, "imperils the peace of the world, for it will entail Japanese control of all Northern China and the establishment of the policy of the open door." This would be insured, he explains, by Japan's control of the railroads which will tap the two great lines running north and south, the Peking-Nanking and the Peking-Hankow roads. "With these avenues of traffic in her hands," he argues, "Japan can move troops wherever and whenever she pleases, and northern China will be helpless." "Japan has won the most signal victory of the Peace Conference," affirms a Paris correspondent of the New York World, who points out that she is not only "buttressed in a paramount position regarding China," but is further strengthened by the "regional policies" clause which was added to the League of Nations covenant to protect the Monroe Doctrine. "It means Japanese control of the Orient comparable only to American dominance of the western hemisphere," says a Paris despatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in which we read further:

"From the beginning the Japanese have been building steadily in a diplomatic way toward the result finally achieved in the Peace Conference. They used the weakness of the Entente and the collapse of Russia to extort, first from England and then from France, treaties recognising Japan's reversionary rights to all German possessions in China and in the Northern Pacific. They have used the same situation to obtain from the United States the Lansing-Ishii agreement recognising Japan's superior interests in the Far East.

"Japan has now used President Wilson's need to get a League of Nations accepted to obtain a further and more explicit recognition of the same principle and to secure rights which Chinese say mean not merely domination of a province of 30,000,000 people, but also, through control of the railroad running from Peking to Tientsin, the practical economic mastery of the great Chinese Empire."

"It is plain that China was sacrified that the League might be born," says an officer of the China Society who is quoted in a New York despatch to The Christian Science Monitor. And a Paris correspondent of the New York World quotes "an eminent member of the British peace delegation" as admitting that the settlement was one of expediency rather than justice. This unnamed British delegate compared China to a whale, and went on to say:

"Nobody cares about a whale. Japan is like a swordfish; Japan has something to be reckoned with—a sword. When the whale grows teeth it will have a claim to consideration also, but in the meantime, as between the two, the swordfish dominates the situation. . . . . .

"The only hope the Chinese have left of getting a fair deal is the operation of the League of Nations, but, as things stand, the Japanese have all the trump cards in their hand."

Japan has gained all that she sought to gain at the peace table, in the opinion of the Boston Transcript, which regards the Japanese agitation for a "racial-equality" clause in the League of Nations as a sort of smoke-screen behind which she approached her real objectives. Her aim is "to spread her national authority and cultural influence over China, all Eastern Asia, and the waters of the Pacific north of the equator, thereby consolidating her position as the mistress of the East," affirms this Boston paper.

Japan's gains in Shantung are thus stated in the official summary of the peace terms:

"Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtau to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges."

But while all German rights in Shantung are thus transferred without reserve to Japan, we learn from an Associated Press despatch that she voluntarily engages to hand back the province in full sovereignty to China, "retaining only the economic privileges granted Germany, and the right to establish a settlement at Tsingtau, south of Kiaochow." Moreover—

"The owners of the railway out of Kiaochow will use special police only to insure the security of traffic. This force will be composed of Chinese, with such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway shall select and who are appointed by the Chinese Government. All Japanese military forces are to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment."

While this settlement is admittedly a compromise, not all observers see in it either a sacrifice of China's interests or a sweeping victory for Japan. "The Japanese say they yielded more than they ever expected to, and are clamorous for more territory to feed their rapidly growing population," reports Mr. Charles H. Grasty, in a Paris despatch to the New York Times. And in another despatch we read:

"The American delegation regards this agreement as the best possible solution of the Far Eastern problem to be obtained without risking a break similar to that which resulted in the Italian delegation leaving Paris. Confidence is felt that the League of Nations will be sufficiently strong to safeguard Chinese interests and insure return of all China's rights in the Shantung province."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch applauds Japan for "renouncing its Fiume," and the New York Tribune thinks that Japan's request for "economic priority" could not well have been denied "by those Entente Powers which in the past have themselves acquired not only economic privileges, but also political sovereignty, at China's expense." Japan's victory seems "more sentimental than real" to the New York World, which thinks that "it is the honor and pride rather than the greed of Japan that the Associated Powers have recognised."

Japan's side of the case is clearly stated by Baron Shimpei Goto, who recently resigned as Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Speaking last week in New York, he pointed out that Japan "has repeatedly proclaimed that she would return Kiaochow to China after it was unconditionally given to her at the Peace Conference," and that she pledged the same thing in a treaty with China in May, 1915. He went on to say:

"The so-called secret treaties entered into in 1917 between Japan and her Allies, recognising her right to inherit German rights in Shantung, were nothing but a step toward the fulfilment of that pledge which she had given China in the agreements of 1915. In the judgment of the Japanese Government it was necessary for Japan to establish an undisputed right over the German territory before she was in a position to restore it to China. Now that the Peace Conference has granted Japan's wish, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government of Tokio will take steps without delay toward the restoration of Kiaochow to China. Not only will Japan restore Kiaochow to China, but she will undoubtedly enter into hearty co-operation with the Government and people of China for the development of Shantung province.

"In returning Shantung to China Japan's policy has been influenced by the fear that the Chinese Government may not be able to keep the province—that it may be virtually mortgaged to a third Power, to the detriment not only of China, but also of Japan. We can not help recalling what happened to South Manchuria after territory was returned to China by the Japanese in 1895. Scarcely had the ink been dry upon the treaty when it was, to all intents and purposes, surrendered to Russia."

Nevertheless, Chinese public opinion is incensed over the way the Peace Conference dealt with the Shantung problem, Peking despatches inform us, and some of our papers sympathise with this feeling. "Chinese views on self-determination are much to the point," remarks The Wall Street Journal. "Japan, one of the strongest of the five great Powers, is granted claims in China which do not belong to her," protests the Washington Post. And the Sacramento Bee warns us that Japan is "the Germany of Asia," and alleges that her present leaders have dreams of national expansion not unlike those which obsessed the leaders of Germany before the war. But it is agreed that the most lucid statement of China's case is contained in the statement published by China's delegates to the Peace Conference, from which we quote as follows:

"Such a virtual substitution of Japan for Germany in Shantung is serious enough in itself, but it becomes grave when the position of Japan in southern Manchuria and eastern Mongolia is read in connection with it. Firmly entrenched on both sides of the Gulf of Pechili, the water outlet of Peking, with a hold on the three trunk lines from Peking and connecting it with the rest of China, the capital becomes but an enclave in the midst of Japanese influence.

"Moreover, owing to China's declaration of war against the Central Powers on August 14, 1917, and the abrogation of all treaties and agreements between China and these Powers, the German rights automatically reverted to China. This declaration was officially notified to and taken cognisance of by the Allied and Associated Governments. It is, therefore, significant that the Council in announcing the settlement of the Kiaochow-Shantung question referred to the rights to be transferred to Japan as 'the rights formerly belonging to Germany.'

"It appears clear, then, that the Council has been bestowing on Japan the rights, not of Germany, but of China; not of an enemy, but of an ally. The more powerful ally has reaped a benefit at the expense, not of the common enemy, but of the weaker ally.

"Besides, Shantung is China's Holy Land, packed with memories of Confucius and Mencius and hallowed as the cradle of her civilisation. . . . .

"Japan based its claim for the German rights in Shantung also on the treaty and notes of 1915 and the notes of 1918 with China. It is to be noted, however, that the documents of 1915 were agreed to by China under coercion of an ultimatum threatening war in case of non-compliance with the twenty-one demands.

"The notes of 1918 were made by China as the price for Japan's promise to withdraw her troops, whose presence in the interior of Shantung, as well as the establishment of Japanese civil administration bureaus in the district, and aroused such popular opposition that the Chinese Government felt constrained to make the arrangement."

Correspondence

The Poison Scare

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—All sympathisers of China and all lovers of order must deplore the present condition of Shanghai on account of the poison scare which has been brought about by the dense ignorance and gullibility of the lower class of Chinese and the senseless behavior of just a few of the same class of Japanese.

Dame Rumor has always been mischievous and at no time has she spread more harm than the present moment. In spite of your sound advices to disregard all the yarns that are going about and the exaggerated tales that are dispensed broadcast, and the appeal to ignore all rumors made by other foreign and Chinese journals, the belief is spreading that the Japanese and traitorous Chinese are guilty of all the most heinous crimes that can be conceived. At a time that the talents and efforts of the best men are directed against future bloodshed being committed it is a pity that in our midst the seed of another carnage is being sown, through the crass stupidity of the ignorant class.

Not a day passes by now without a few cases being brought to light of men—many of them innocent—being beaten to the point of death for the mere fact that they happen to be carrying a bottle of liquid or be near a food or fruit stall, or a kong of tea or a pond. The least suspicion is sufficient for some one in the crowd to accuse a loiterer of poisoning. The charge is taken up, a most violent and brutal onslaught is made on the victim and another unfortunate being is carried to the hospital, to die or recover.

These series of assaults may one day bring about something which one cannot yet foresee. Is there no remedy for the present lamentable state of affairs? If the most deeply seated disease can be cured or greatly relieved, surely the present ill can be taken in hand, diagnosed and a curative applied.

Ignorance is the root of the present poison panic, so the first step to do is to pull it out forcibly by a wide-spread campaign, by the Chinese themselves, among the lower class to discredit all the stories that are being concocted in the brains of those whose chief occupation seems to be to invent and grossly exaggerate. There are many ways of carrying this crusade of dispelling the credence of all lies. There is the mighty organ, the Chinese press, which should carry out with more vigor the doctrine of proving before condemning and punishing. As it seems now that the words of the students can carry a lot of weight, this body should distribute widely simple literature to the effect that every thing is not true in the absence of positive proof. The masses should be invited by them to some centers, talked to, persuaded to take no violent action, but only to hand over any suspicious case to the police, with the most damaging proofs, if such should exist. Inculcate into them not to bring up charges unsupported by truthful evidence. The people should be told that if after the food is cooked it assumes a suspicious color or proves of unusual taste, the dish should be sent to the Health Officer or to some reputed foreign educated Chinese doctors for analysis. In these ways can matter be brought into some satisfactory results.

Another remedy is to be found also in appealing to the Japanese authorities and the better educated Japanese to convince their own people to act in a more straightforward way and not to provoke suspicion by going out of their usual way of behavior—in carrying suspicious looking bottles and packets of white powder with them. This is no time to play practical jokes, as some aver they are doing to test the credibility of the Chinese. They ought to have more sense than to loiter around what to the Chinese, at present, are sacred places—food and fruit stalls, ice cream parlors, oil shops, cake vendors' sheds, public tea kongs and country ponds and wells. No one feels more acutely, I was assured, than the respectable class of Japanese the tale of the evil deeds of their countrymen. And no one can accuse the Japanese community in general of not being in their best behavior during the last two weeks. The Quinsan Park, the favorite spot of the Japanese children, is deserted by them, and the streets hear not their sandals, while the older people confine themselves indoors not to be mixed up in any melee. In the face of all these precautionary measures which have, I believe, emanated from the authorities, it is more to be deplored and lamented that a few irresponsible ones should act otherwise and bring discredit to their better behaved compatriots and insecurity to this city, even if their acts are taken as jokes.

The more rumors are allowed to run unchecked the acuter the situation will be, the more accentuated the racial hatred, and more insecure the position of the foreigners in general.

Will the educated Chinese allow their own ignorant people to place China in a more complicated and precarious position and lose the sympathy of their liberal minded and unbiased foreign friends? They should stir themselves to dispel the tendency of the people to take law into their own hands through the machinations of the professioned law-breakers and the idle riff-raff crowd. If the better class of Chinese do not rise to the occasion and show that they are in earnest to educate public opinion, not only on political but also social matters, what hope can one hold of the future of the vast country?

Order must be maintained here as well as elsewhere and it lies with the Chinese themselves to show they are patriotic. If they have a pure love for their country they should all comport themselves as good citizens here, never mind how other communities act. All the foreign energy, persuasiveness, good will and sound advice to mend matters will be idle labor and mistaken for interested motive at the present juncture. The Chinese are the only ones who can ameliorate the position on the one hand by greater tolerance and less rashness and the Japanese by more discretion, if they wish one day to be real friends with their neighbors, as their statesmen and business men declare more than once.

Apologising for the space I am occupying,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
A WELL WISHER.

Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

Theodore Roosevelt

By His Sister

TO MY BROTHER

By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson

I loved you for your loving ways,
The ways that many did not know;
Although my heart would beat and glow
When Nations crowned you with their bays.

I loved you for the tender hand
That held my own so close and warm.
I loved you for the winning charm
That brought gay sunshine to the land.

I loved you for the heart that knew
The need of every little child;
I loved you when you turned and smiled—
It was as though a fresh wind blew.

I loved you for your loving ways,
The look that leapt to meet my eye,
The ever-ready sympathy,
The generous ardor of your praise.

I loved you for the buoyant fun
That made perpetual holiday
For all who ever crossed your way,
The highest or the humblest one.

I loved you for the radiant zest,
The thrill and glamor that you gave
To each glad hour that we could save
And garner from Time's grim behest.

I loved you for your loving ways—
And just because I loved them so,
And now have lost them—thus I know
I must go softly all my days!

VALIANT FOR TRUTH

By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson

Valiant for Truth has gone. Alas! that he has left us.
Valiant for Truth, the leader that we love,
Where shall we find his like? Grim death, thou hast bereft us
Of that great force that lifted us above.

Valiant for Truth, thy voice rang strong, and clear, and loudly.
We had not borne to have its accents fail,
Nor would we choose, O Knight, that though shouldst go less proudly
Ardent and young, upon the last, long trail.

What though we stumble blindly over ways that darken,
We are not worthy if we do not fare
Forth to the West, where still thy voice calls us to harken—
Up to the heights, and we shall meet thee there.

"Valiant for Truth has come," thus all the trumpets sounded,
"Valiant for Truth, who faltered not, nor fell;
Fearless he rode the trail, the last long trail unbounded,
Rode to the final goal, where all is well!"

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

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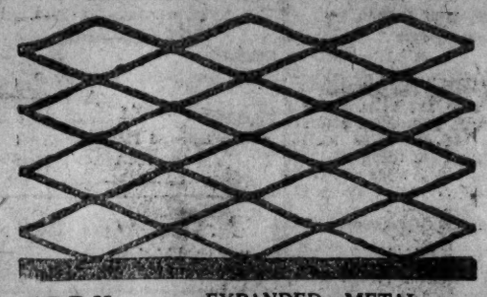
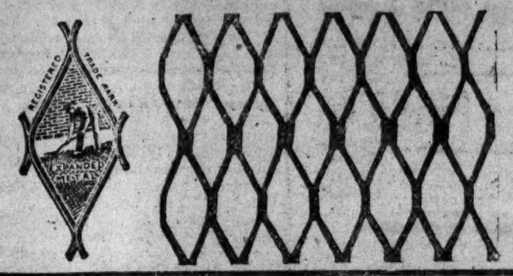


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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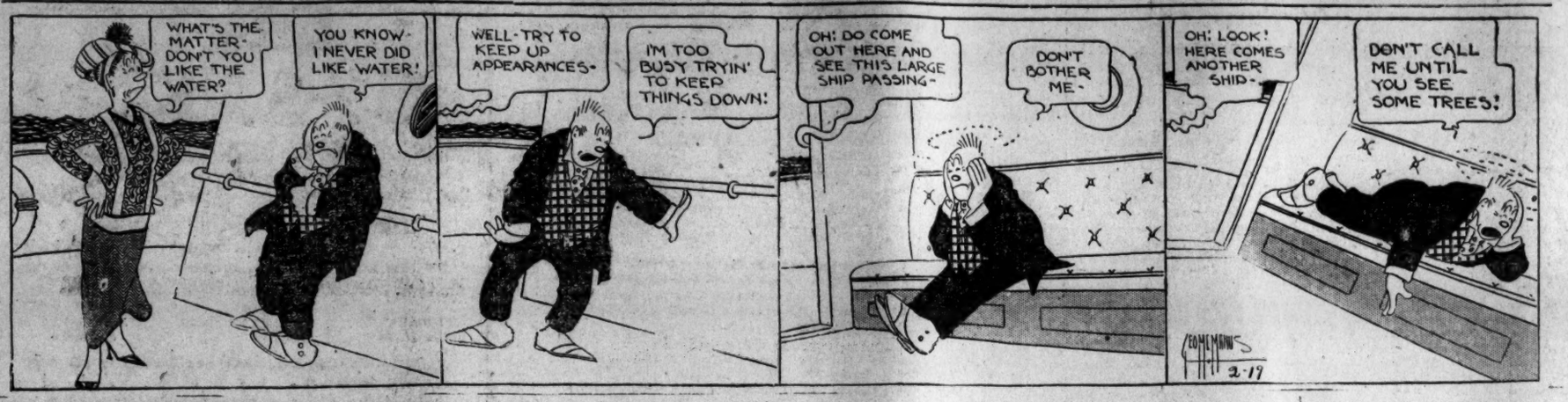
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


WHAT'S THE MATTER- DON'T YOU LIKE THE WATER?
YOU KNOW- I NEVER DID LIKE WATER!
WELL- TRY TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES-
I'M TOO BUSY TRYIN' TO KEEP THINGS DOWN!
OH! DO COME OUT HERE AND SEE THIS LARGE SHIP PASSING-
DON'T BOTHER ME-
OH! LOOK! HERE COMES ANOTHER SHIP-
DON'T CALL ME UNTIL YOU SEE SOME TREES!
GEO MCMANUS
2-19

Pity The Poor Doctor

A group of writers on "socialised medicine" are making war on what they call "the objectionable fee system," which they consider fair neither to physician nor to patient. Bernard Shaw has had his say and Dr. Richard Cabot has expressed his opinion. Now comes Dr. Charles Elton Blanchard, of Youngstown, Ohio, who in a club paper read in his home city and printed in The American Journal of Clinical Medicine (Chicago, April), paints the situation in colors that may be termed gloomy or lurid, according to the point of view. We have room only for his somewhat despairing picture of the status of the average modern doctor. The remedy, he thinks, is to "socialise" medicine as we have socialised the teacher, the policeman, and the postmaster; that is, by making the physician a public servant. He paints his picture of the "average doctor" in the following words:

"Unless he is in public service or in the employ of some industry, or holds some hospital-staff position, or is a specialist with established associations, he is having hard sledding to earn a living. Good authorities assert that the average income of doctors, little and big, is about $750 a year. I have no way of proving this figure to be correct or incorrect. This is true, however: a doctor in general practise who might have been a good carpenter, bricklayer, butcher, or blacksmith would have been financially better off had he been content to stay in the working class of physical labor. I once heard a man, looking at a bunch of college boys, say: 'They are spoiling a lot of good hackdrivers there trying to make doctors out of them.'

"Now, this average doctor of today, out of college ten or twenty years, many of them with a very liberal education before their medical courses, is, after all, a competent man. He knows his pathology and diagnosis, and keeps up with all progress in methods of treatment. Often he has a good outfit of instruments of precision and tools for doing all manner of work. If he is more careful and cautious as he grows older, his very conservatism is a public safeguard. If he manages to stay in the work he must be competent and able to compete with his fellows; for each one is after the other's patronage—not openly or unethically, of course, but by the very nature of the game. The more kindly, ethically, and honestly he plays his humble part, the poorer he is after ten or twenty years of service.

"A few are good collectors and couple a little business acumen with their pills and powders, and they prosper in a measure. Some few add a touch of avarice and duplicity, make twice or thrice more calls than necessary where the pay is good, advise unnecessary treatments and operations, have trade arrangements with specialists and surgeons, as well as other ways of swelling the income. Others, bolder, take up all the surgical work they can get, removing tonsils, adenoids, appendixes, and now and then an ovary, or do other things they would not do but for the money-motive. These good men are everywhere and they go speeding about in very modern automobiles on errands of mercy and service. They also wear the togas of the elect in our organised gild and are great sticklers for ethical punctilio. It was very significant that, in many States, it was necessary to legislate against fee-splitting and commission arrangements—which may or may not have improved things. . . .

"I know, and you know, that the average doctor—those good, simple chaps who go through the motions and think the thoughts they are supposed to think—would resent these statements. It is medical treason to utter them. Yet, when the average doctor balances his books and finds the balance on the wrong side; when he sees people going to the advertising drugless cults by hundreds; when he knows that more is spent for nostrums and patent medicines than is paid for doctor's services; when he waits long for his pay and often never collects the little that he has earned; all this and more, easily convinces him that there is something wrong.

"Oh, there is nothing wrong with the system for exceptional men, men that are lauded and applauded in hundreds of newspaper stories and in other free advertising. Nothing wrong for the little group of specialists in each center, whose system of associates carries to them a nice cash business, on a silver server, as it were. Nothing wrong for the hospital-surgeon that performs from one to a dozen major operations each day, many of which bring extra large fees. Nothing wrong for the man that can make his name a household word by being elected coroner, health-officer, or something. Now, these men thus marked with favor in the system as a rule are competent men, often the best of good fellows, and are greatly shocked if any physician or layman has the temerity to criticise the system of medical service with all its glorious traditional past.

"However, do you imagine that almost any one of those average men, men always a little short of funds, a bit seedy, and discouraged, would not do as well had he, by any chance, been afforded the opportunity? In fact, have you not noticed that those that have what they call 'push'—that is to say, that push the other fellow out of the way—and self-assertion, meaning that they browbeat and bulldoze until people just have to make way for them, that these are the ones that get ahead? This probably is true as to lawyers and preachers, also; I know that it is true for doctors.

"Fie on the whole system! It is a relic of the dark ages. One prominent doctor, in a leading medical journal, said: 'The present system of medical practice belongs to the Stone Age.' I say to you, in the face of all our medical laws, medical codes of ethics, and scientific attainment, 'It is a system of dog eat dog.'"

Abolish the medical fee, put the doctor on a salary as a public servant, and presto! says Dr. Blanchard, we shall have applied eugenics, revised marriage-laws, research institutions, and all sorts of good things. He says:

"Original research-work would constitute a public service. Until now about all that has been accomplished has been done by drug-manufacturing concerns, from motives of commercial profit. But such motives often have foisted upon us things lauded to the skies, only to prove a disappointment in the end.

"While schools and institutions for defectives, both physical and mental, may be necessary now, the future health-service will look to the prevention of unfits and misfits. Some time, and that, maybe, in the near future, food and room can not be wasted upon those individuals that are of no special value in the world.

"The organisation of socialised medical service in extension of the work already accomplished will be easy and rational. Each city, town, or township will have assigned to its service as many doctors as the population demands. Working in harmony with the whole system, doctors would be paid to keep people well. They would be appointed because of fitness for the work, and those not able to qualify and those not needed would have to enter some other business—farming, for example. The cry of the world is going to be for more food. Indeed, it seems as if the ghost of Malthus were after us even now.

"These public-health servants should be well paid, just as teachers ordinarily are well paid. They would have to make good, or lose their jobs. Neglect of duty, loss of public confidence and good will, or any conduct derogatory to the welfare of the service would quickly replace any miscreants. Political partisanship should be entirely excluded from the department. After a certain number of years of successful service, the doctor should be retired on a liberal pension, and either be of further use in counsel or be allowed to enjoy his declining years in such pastime as may appeal to him."

The 'Praying Palm'

Near Faridpur, in Bengal, India, stands a date-palm known there as the "praying palm," on account of its extraordinary behavior. In the evening, while the temple bells call to prayer, this tree bows down as if to prostrate itself. It raises its head again in the morning, and this is repeated every day of the year. This extraordinary manifestation has been regarded as miraculous, and pilgrims have been attracted in large numbers. It is alleged by the superstitious that offerings made to the tree have been the means of effecting marvelous cures. The movements of this palm have recently been studied and explained by Sir J. C. Bose, the Hindu physiologist, one of the world's greatest authorities on the reaction of plant-tissue to stimulus. The following account, partly quoted and partly abstracted from The Transactions of the Bose Institute, is from The Modern Review (Calcutta). We read:

"This particular date-palm . . . is a full-grown rigid tree, its trunk being about sixteen feet in length and ten inches in diameter. It must have been displaced by storm, and is now at an inclination of about sixty degrees to the vertical. In consequence of the diurnal movement, the trunk, throughout its entire length, is erected in the morning and depressed in the afternoon. The highest point of the trunk thus moves up and down through a distance of three feet; the 'neck' above the trunk is concave to the sky in the morning; in the afternoon the curvature is reversed. The large leaves which point high up against the sky in the morning are thus swung round in the afternoon through a vertical distance of about fifteen feet. To the popular imagination, the tree appears like a living giant, more than twice the height of a human being, which leans forward in the evening from its towering height and bends its neck till the crown of leaves presses against the ground in an attitude of devotion.

"A difficulty arose at the beginning in obtaining sanction of the proprietor to attach the recorder to the tree. He was apprehensive that the miraculous power might disappear by profane contact with foreign-looking instruments. His misgivings were removed on the assurance that the instrument was made in Dr. Bose's laboratory in India, and that it would be attached to the tree by one of his assistants who was the son of a priest.

"From results of observation it is found that the tree is never at rest, but in a state of continuous movement. The movement is not passive, but an active force is exerted; the force necessary to counteract the movement is equivalent to the weight of forty-seven kilograms—in other words, the force is sufficient to lift a man off the ground.

"The special apparatus devised made the tree record automatically its movement day and night. A long course of investigation brought out the fact that the movement was due to variation of temperature. Further research showed that the tree was acted on by two contending forces, the geotropic action in virtue of which the tree tried to erect itself, and the antagonistic action of rise of temperature which opposed the tropic curvature. The tree was never at rest, but in a state of 'dynamic balance,' which was upset in one direction or the other by the changes of the environment. The fully grown and rigid tree is thus 'sensitive' to the slightest external change, even the passage of a cloud across the sky, and signals its perception by movement. The arbitrary distinction between ordinary and 'sensitive' plants thus disappears; not only the particular palm, but every tree and its various organs are shown to perceive and execute movements in response to the changes of its environment. It is not the Mimosa that is alone excitable, but trees also instinct with sensibility. Their rigid trunks perceive and respond to the multitudinous stimuli of their environment."

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee,** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, June 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, June 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, June 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, June 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Captain Finlason, will leave on **Friday, June 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, June 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Lucnyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru,** Captain —— will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, June 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** 2,868, tons, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, June 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** 2,671, tons Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, June 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hollow,** Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Thursday, June 19,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Taishun,** Captain C. Westerlund, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, June 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 20,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & Swire,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, June 22,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain S. Yamaue, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 24,** —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, June 24,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 3,** at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ningpo,** Captain W. J. Freer, will leave on Friday, June 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 21,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The K.M.A. Str. **Hero,** on **June 21.** For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee, Road Tel. Central 1115.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Capt. E.B. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, June 21,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & Swire,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, July 2,** at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at —— on the same day. For Freight or Pssage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the No. 14 Buoy on **Saturday, June 21.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Altai Maru,** Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 27.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	21	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	21	— New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
June	27	— Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27	— Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	28	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	5	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5	— San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	8	— New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	10	— Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	12	— Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	13	— San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15	— San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15	— San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	19	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July	24	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25	— Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7	— San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	9	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	15	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	16	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	—	— San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept.	14	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	—	— Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	20	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	23	— Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	25	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	25	— Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	28	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	28	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama.	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	2	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	4	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

——	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
——	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	20	— London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	22	— London	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	26	— London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	30	— London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	—	— London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3	— Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	3	— London	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
July	10	— London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	17	— Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23	— Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	24	— London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	30	— London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	—	— London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	—	— London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	19	— Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	19	5.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	19	D.L. Amoy and Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	20	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	20	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	— Manila & Hongkong	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	21	3.00 Swow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	21	— Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	22	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June	24	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	— Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	20	D.L. Antung	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	— Tsingtau	Fumi Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
June	21	4.30 Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June	21	D.L. Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	10.00*Wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June	24.	8.00*Dairen & Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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*S.S. West Sequana	July 15	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	*S.S. West Conab	July —
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	S.S. Colombia	July 26
		S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June 20

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	18	— River Ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	18	— River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	18	— Makasser	Risvaer	Nor.	O. Thoreson
June	18	— Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Hankow	Takaosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	18	— San Francisco	Royal Arrow	Am.	Socony.
June	18	— Wuhu	Prominent	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Wuhu	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Tientsin, ports	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	18	— Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June	18	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	18	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	18	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	18	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	18	— Hongkong	Namwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	18	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	18	— Japan	Nichiyei Maru	Jap.	
June	18	— Japan	Wakanouda M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	18	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	18	— River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
June	18	— River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	18	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Nor.	K.M.A.
June	18	— Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June	18	— Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
June	18	— Cruise	Fushimi	Jap.	
June	18	— Cruise	Carlisle	Br.	
June	18	— Cruise	Generalalava	Am.	

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sei. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B I I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. Cruiser
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
B N B	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
O D	May 24		Tead	Br. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
Y P D	June 2		Comdr. Behring	Rus. gun-boat
1 C	June 5		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
2 C	June 12		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B.	June 12		D. Estrees	Fr. Cruiser
B I I I	June 14		Chitose	Jap. cruiser
APCUW	June 18		Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
8 p	June 18		Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
——	June 18		Generalalava	Am. gun-boat

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	18,000	T. Kamiashi,	June 16	June 21
*AMAZON MARU	18,000		end of July	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,	June 23	June 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	June 30	July 2

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 1	July 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Changhai,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 28, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (16,300 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "CHINA".....JULY 5th
*S.S. "NANKING".....AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA".....SEP. 14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA".....JUNE 21st
S.S. "NANKING".....AUGUST 7th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	June 30
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

WAKANOURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. D. Aoshima,	June 20
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	June 27
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 4

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 25
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 28
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 2

FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	June 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Taniguchi,	June 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidza,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	12.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tsehow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsianfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsianfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.29	0.02	12.38
16.20	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchow	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.09	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Linchow-Tsochuang Branch Line							
13.10	4.19	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.05	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchow a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.48	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

U.S. ARMY ON THE RHINE READY FOR ANY OUTCOME

American Forces Are Prepared Should Germans Refuse To Sign Peace Treaty

AWAIT ORDERS FROM FOCH

Drop Of Mark And Rise Of Franc Beginning To Convince Germans Of Defeat

(The New York Times)

Coblenz, May 1.—On the eve of the announcement of the peace terms to the Germans one finds the American Army of Occupation ready for any call to duty which may be made should the Germans refuse to accept the conditions laid down by the victorious Allies in Paris. Of the Armies of Occupation, disregarding the French troops in Alsace-Lorraine, the Americans have the strongest army on the Rhine in numbers. Furthermore, it contains experienced divisions. Across the Rhine are the famous 1st and 2nd Divisions, and on this side the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 90th.

The Third Army has a full supply of ammunition and all war equipment, and can move on short notice. It is composed of lads who don't want the Germans to make any mistake about who won the war. Incidentally, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, who had the honor of commanding in the field more American combat troops than any other American leader, is commander of the Army of Occupation.

American officers have received no instructions as to what Marshal Foch will do if the Germans do not sign the terms. There is a general impression that there will be other ways out than the wholesale occupation of Germany, but the Third Army is ready and capable for whatever task may be assigned to it.

The general impression among the Germans in this district is that the German delegation will sign. This feeling is growing since Erzberger, the political idol of the Rhineland, has come to favor an acceptance as opposed to Brockdorff-Rantzau's disposition to malinger.

Exchange Rate Convinces Germans

There is one factor which is beginning to drive home into the hard heads of the Germans the fact that they lost the war, and that is money exchange, and their attitude toward the fall in the value of the mark and the relative rise in the value of other money. When the Third Army first reached the Rhine the Germans did business on a basis of 4 marks being equal to 5 francs.

The Allies soon put into effect a rate of 120 marks for 100 francs, and this has risen until for the past month the rate has been 200 marks for 100 francs. In a day or so a rate of 220 marks for 100 francs will prevail, which means that the mark, which was worth something like the equivalent of 22 cents when we came here, is now worth less than 7½ cents.

But up until two weeks ago German banks persisted in preferring marks in their dealings, and would never give as many marks for 100 francs as the army exchange. For the past two weeks the local bank has been beating the army exchange. The banks carry in their front window a sign in English, "Money Exchange," and are buying up all the francs they can get, sometimes at rather large premiums. The reason given is that the merchants need francs to buy French goods. The real reason probably is fear of a further drop in the mark. I have explained in previous despatches that the great drop in the value of the mark is what makes American food for sale here very dear for the poor people whose wages have not, of course, increased in proportion to the fall in the value of the mark.

Third Army Is Paid In Marks

The Third Army men are being paid in marks. The value of the mark has been fixed at 45 centimes, and the value of the franc at 105. Wherefore soldiers get 13.4 marks for each $1, whereas heretofore, after changing their money from francs, they had 11.6 marks for each $1.

However, it should be stated that this has not aroused any great enthusiasm. There was a great deal of complaint last month because while the army paid at the rate of 5.80 francs to $1, the army Post Office would not remit money home at that rate. The soldiers fear the new system will make it still dearer to send money home.

This change in the money used is indicative of the fact that the army is getting away from France. After July 1 the Third Army will be the only big American unit in Europe, and the only big command after general headquarters is closed.

Evidences are piling up that the Americans are getting enough of Germany. Nothing illustrates this more strongly than the attitude of the men toward leaves into Coblenz and the adjacent Rhineland. These parties started out with a whoop, but have now lost their popularity to a great extent. Provision is made for 1,000 men a day at Coblenz. This week the average has been less than 400. Provision was made last week for trips to Wiesbaden. So few men applied that the scheme was abandoned. The men declare they don't have any fun coming to Coblenz and being marched up street to the movies, marched down street to lunch, marched somewhere else, and then kept under guard going home. When the youthful American comes to town he doesn't like to do it that way. Consequently one trip to any place along the Rhine satisfies him, and the old timers along the Rhine prefer to spend their spare time dreaming that they are going home soon.

Of late the Germans have been very energetic spreading reports that Bolshevism has got a big start among the American troops. This is palpably false, although it is fair to state that efforts of a minor sort have been made. What main idea is in the heads of these German propagandists is not quite clear to the American officers who are looking into the matter. The Bolshevist teaching has about as much chance among the doughboys as a Bolshevist revolution would have tomorrow in Coblenz, and that's no chance at all.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Chipsang left Tientsin for Hongkong on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer, with parcel posts for the United Kingdom, will sail for Liverpool and ports at daylight today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, was due to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on June 28.

The P.M. s.s. Venezulea left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon yesterday and is due at Woosung on Saturday. The Venezuela sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening.

The C.M. s.s. China left Nagasaki yesterday and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf tomorrow morning. The China sails for Hongkong direct on Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday.

The P.M. s.s. West Sequana arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco Tuesday afternoon and will sail for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Saturday afternoon. The tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 3.30 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Nera, with the French mails of May 13, will arrive at Hongkong today and in Shanghai on Sunday morning, June 22.

The Japanese gun-boat Fushimi arrived in port yesterday and berthde at 8p.

The British cruiser Carlisle arrived in Shanghai yesterday and anchored at A.P.C.U.W.

The American gun-boat Generalaiava arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Hongkong for Tsingtau and Shanghai on Wednesday.

Launch Services

Saturday, Junt 21, 1919.

The tender cnoveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

Monday, June 23, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	W'noura M.	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	W'noura M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	W'noura M.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Java Ports		9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.						
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, June 21.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe	Venezuela	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, June 23.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Tuesday, June 24.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00

† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
G Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	
May 12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	
May 15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 17 —		Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 22 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 29 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June 3 —	Hongkong	Liverpool M.	Br.	W. & Co.
June 9 —		Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June 10 —		Vitim		
June 11 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
June 13 —	Seattle	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
June 14 —	Liverpool, ports	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 14 —	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
June 15 —	Chefoo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 16 —	Japan	Matsuyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 16 —	Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	
June 16 —	Japan	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June 16 —	Tientsin and Chefoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 16 —	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
June 16 —	River Ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June 16 —	River Ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 16 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 16 —	Tamsui	Kofuku Maru	Jap.	Y & Co.
June 16 —	Tsingtau	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
June 16 —		Seikai Maru 2	Jap.	
June 17 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June 17 —	River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 18 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 18 —	Hongkong	Namwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 18 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 18 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 18 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18 —	Japan	Nichiyei Maru	Jap.	
June 18 —	Japan	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June 18 —	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 18 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Nor.	K.M.A.
June 18 —	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 18 —	Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—Weather slowly improving at the mouth of the Yangtsze; unsteady and moderate breezes. A great number of cyclonic centers are still lingering all along our coasts and in South China. In the Hwangho Valley the barometers show a tendency to rising.

18.—Fine hot weather with light Easterly breezes. Barometer slowly rising but still below the average.

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.65	29.67
Variation for 24 hrs.	†0.05	†0.03
Variation for 12 hrs.	†0.06	†0.02
Wind—Direction	E	E
Wind—Miles per hour	6.8	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	70°2	80°2
Humidity	98	69
Nebulosity (0-10)	9	9
Rainfall, inches	—	—

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kasking	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.32*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$629 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	$[illegible]
Union of Canton	Tls. 220
Yangtsze	Hk. 190 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$250
	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref	$152
"Shell"	190/- S.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$152 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 94 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$91 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 56
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 277½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 86 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 190 B.
Oriental	Tls. 87 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 187 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilies	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$153 B.
Green Island	$8 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CN1 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10¾
Padang	Tls. 9½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.92½
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$$
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 45
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155 B.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela....June 21

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. W'noura M. June 19

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. China .....June 20

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Nera .... June 22

From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera June 28

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LUDENDORFF GIVES STORY OF LAST FATAL GAMBLE

Letters Show Denial That He Wanted To Stake All On One Card

SAID LUCK PLAYED A PART

General's Stand In Conference On October 1, 1918, Given In Correspondence

Washington, May 5.—Further details of the controversy between General von Ludendorff, former Quartermaster General of the German army, and Chancellor Scheidemann, developed by Scheidemann's criticism of Ludendorff's handling of the army, were disclosed in the text of correspondence between them which reached Washington today through official channels.

Scheidemann pictured Ludendorff as an adventurer and criticised him for having staked everything on one card in the closing days of the war. In a series of communications to the Chancellor Ludendorff endeavored to defend himself.

The first letter, dated Feb. 28 last, from Ludendorff to Scheidemann, read:

"On my return to Germany I have learned details of your Excellency's remarks about me, and your exchange of letters with von Hindenburg.

"Your excellency has termed an adventurer a man who stakes all on one card without considering the consequences that a failure of this card may entail.

"I must strongly protest against this suggestion. My decisions have always been based on careful consideration. Certainly I have taken great risks, but in a war, which Germany and her allies were forced to wage against a strong preponderance of force, it was unfortunately impossible to do otherwise. It lay in the nature of this war, and is not sufficient to place a man in the pillory.

Says Meaning Was Distorted

"In confirmation of your view, your Excellency stated that there was documentary evidence that actually, on Oct. 1, 1918, I declared, 'I seem to be a gambler.' To that I must reply. I explained at the time to representatives of the Government our military situation, which caused me to request the Administration to initiate negotiations for an armistice and peace. In this connection I said: 'I should appear to be a gambler, if I did not press for an ending of the war.' I may even have said 'I appear to be a gambler.' For that reason I urge the commencement of negotiations.

"In any case, the clear meaning of my words always was: I do not want to be a gambler, or place everything on one card; my views as a soldier are too serious for that.

"It was not my intention to come forward just now. I have been silent in the face of attacks and insults. I should even now still kept silence, but your Excellency's monstrous reproach, that I have played like a gambler with the fate of the German people entrusted to me, forces me to defend myself.

"I must ask you, Sir, at the first opportunity to formulate clearly your statement about me. But in regard to this matter, I request your Excellency, as soon as the Government considers the moment to have arrived, to give me the opportunity to answer before a State tribunal for my desires and action."

Scheidemann answered as follows:

"In reply to your letter, I must return to the subject later on. For a provisional answer I refer to the enclosed publication circulated by the W. T. B. A final picture of your Excellency's attitude on the armistice question will appear from the documents that the imperial Government will publish shortly, and which will comprise the contents of the documents of October-November, 1918.

"Your Excellency's desire to answer before a State tribunal for your desires and actions can be satisfied only when the final Constitution and the State tribunal provided for by it is passed."

Found Army Lacked Support

To this Ludendorff sent the following reply:

"Your answer does not satisfy me. It is not a question solely of my attitude in the armistice question, but also of the grievous reproach that I have carried on the war like an unscrupulous gambler.

"To my protest you have no reply to make. You pass over the fact that you have distorted my remarks about the 'gambler.'

"In your 'provisional' answer, the W. T. B. publication of March 4, there is mention of an 'avowal' on my part, although you, like all the authorities, knew that I always admitted, indeed—for the explanation of my action I laid special stress on the fact—that from August, 1918, I advocated the ending of the war, which, moreover, I desired all the time, and to which I was driven by the recognition that, in spite of my years of conflict with Berlin, the army at the front did not receive from home the support of which it was in need, but that it was even undermined. It is, therefore, misleading to speak of an 'avowal.'

"Regarding the three stages in the history of the armistice offer as set out in the official exposition, I have the following comments to make:

"1. I urged the immediate publication of the peace offer only when I was forced to recognise that the period allotted to me was not being kept. Reasons: The situation might become worse; but the worse the situation, so much the harder must be the terms. And when, after a severe struggle, I had forced myself to the conviction that the will to destruction of the enemy was not to be broken, and an ending of the war not to be achieved in any other way, further hesitation required justification. The blood that was flowing at the front weighed heavier than all the petty difficulties which brought about the formation of the new government.

"The telegrams from legation councillors Grunan and Lersner prove nothing to the contrary; but I might very well expect that the memorial should contain not merely statements by Government officials, which were not laid before me prior to your departure, but particularly the direct communication of the supreme army command to the Imperial Government; that is, my memoranda, of Sept. 29 at Spa, the proposal of Major Freiherr von dem Bussche of Oct. 2 and the opinion of Marshal von Hindenburg on Oct. 3. All show clearly that I never demanded capitulation or peace at any price. It turns on that alone.

Told Of Luck As War Element

"2. As you attended the Cabinet meeting of October 17, you must know that I neither gave the opinion that the German front was holding better than I anticipated earlier nor made the statement that I relied for the prosecution of the war more on my luck as a soldier than on the reserves of men. Rather to a number of questions put to me I replied as follows:

"Before this a number of questions have been addressed to me, which it is quite impossible to answer definitely. War is not an arithmetical sum. There are in war a number of probabilities, but nobody knows what will be the final result.

"When in August, 1914, we came to East Prussia, and with the help of my loyal colleague, Hoffmann, orders were given out for the battle of Tanninburg, it was not known how things would go, and whether Rennenkampf would retreat or not. He did not retreat, and the battle was won.

"The luck of a soldier is part and parcel of war. Perhaps Germany may once again have such luck. I can only state my conviction. The responsibility for what I say I bear and have borne for four long, weary years.

"Finally, it must have been well known to you that on Oct. 17 I did not demand the breaking off of negotiations, but, on the contrary, said quite clearly: 'Do not break with Wilson. We must open negotiations if it is in any way possible. But no terms that would render us defenseless. No abandonment of the submarine campaign.'

Wanted U-Boat War Kept Up

"May I remind you that the Secretary of State, Haussmann; the Minister President, Friedberg, and the Vice Chancellor, von Payer, spoke to the same effect as I did regarding the reply to the note and the necessity of continuing the struggle in the event of severe terms; that I was able to reply to Herr von Payer, 'The Vice Chancellor has guessed my innermost thoughts'?

"And may the German people learn how it happened that, in spite of these declarations by the representatives of the people and in spite of the strong disapproval of Admiral Scheer and myself, the submarine campaign was abandoned and the road trodden to capitulation? At this date I was no longer First Q. M. G.

"I recapitulate. The request for an armistice was bitter, but still more so its signature. Between request and signature lies the most bitter, viz., the fact that the Government abandoned the road proclaimed by us and proclaimed in Prince Max's Reichstag speech of Oct. 5 and in spite of my protest took that of capitulation, bankruptcy, and peace at any price.

"With this explanation the matter is provisionally solved for me. On a justification of your statements I place no further weight. I might have expected that I should have been answered, not by Scheidemann, the party leader, but by the President of the German Imperial Ministry. I see myself deceived in this expectation, and must term your provisional answer distorting and misleading."

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CANDY REPLACING LIQUOR

'Have A Bonbon' Is New Formula Of One Business Man

New York business men are preparing to keep abreast of the times when the country goes dry. Many who formerly enjoyed their whisky and soda after the day's work or their dry martini before dinner already have "sworn off," to try to get used to it before July 1. And it is well known that a man begins to crave for more sugar than his diet customarily includes when he "swears off."

Realising these things, at least one business man in the Wall Street district introduced a new form of "treating" friends or other business men who visit his office. The time-honored box of cigars is still at their disposal, but there is an addition to the office equipment in the form of a large box of bonbons.

"Have a cigar," this man urged when an acquaintance dropped in on him yesterday. "And," drawing the bonbons from his desk, "have you gone dry yet? Have a bonbon before we start talking business."

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